

CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORT

[No. 5 of 1912.]

Substance—Index—(1)

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 3rd February 1912.

CONTENTS.

PAGE.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.	PAGE.
Boycott	136
A writ for boycotting Russian connections	ib.
An address to the Chief of Southern Persia	ib.
Parliamentary Commission in London	ib.
Persia and the Amir of Kabul	136
Lord Lamington in Persia	ib.
Persian affairs	ib.
Incapacity of the Persians	ib.
The Anglo-Russian Convention	137
Mr. Shuster's letter	ib.
The Press in the East	ib.
Sir Edward Grey's speech at Sunderland	138
British Foreign policy	ib.
"Unrest in Persia"	ib.
Massacre of Manchus in China	ib.
The foreign powers against the republican Government in China	ib.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police—

Open gambling in Calcutta	138
Police behaviours during the Royal visit to Calcutta	139
The police and Lord Hardinge's visit to Dacca	ib.
Lord Hardinge on the Bengali's loyalty, and the police	ib.
Withdrawal of Gurkhas from Barisal	ib.
Bankura College Boarding-house raided by ruffians	ib.
<i>Ibid</i>	140

(b)—Working of the Courts—

A case before Mr. Keays	140
A cooly-killing case in the Calcutta Police Court	ib.
The Chingput Salaam case	ib.

(c)—Jails—

"Jail experience of the Editor of the <i>Pallikritra</i> "	140
--	-----

(d)—Education.

Effect of universal primary education	141
Sanskrit learning in Bengal	142
Rumour of abolition of the Sibpur Engineering College	ib.
Chancellor of Hindu University	ib.

TO SUBSTANCE AND INDEX AND TO SUBSTANCE—V PAGE.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—

Nil.

(f)—Questions affecting the land—

The Co-operative Credit Conference ... 142

(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation—

The Eastern Bengal State Railway and Moslems ... 142

(h)—General—

Redistribution of territories in Bengal	143
The question of territorial redistribution	ib.
A selfish agitation of some Bengalis	ib.
Inclusion of Purnea in Bengal	ib.
Inclusion of Bhagalpur in Bengal	ib.
<i>Delhi laddu</i>	144
The transference of the Capital to Delhi	145
The Delhi changes and their cost	ib.
Musalmans and the re-union of Bengal	ib.
The tempest of opposition to the "boons"	146
The Aga Khan and the Delhi announcement	ib.
A great conflict ..	ib.
The Delhi announcements and Anglo-Indians	147
The Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the removal of the Capital	ib.
The Englishman and the changes	ib.
Sir Andrew Fraser and the Delhi changes	ib.
The transference of the Capital to Delhi	ib.
Government clerks and the new territorial arrangements	148
Government Departments at Dacca	ib.
Bengal civilians choosing service in Bihar	ib.
The Durbar and New Year's day (?) honours	ib.
"The demands of the Mussalmans"	ib.
The new coinage and the Devanagari	149
Lord Hardinge's visit to Eastern Bengal	ib.
The Naraingunge Municipality's address to Lord Hardinge	ib.
The Faridpur public and Lord Hardinge	ib.
Lord Hardinge's administration	ib.
The new Governor of Bengal	ib.
<i>Ibid</i>	150
<i>Ibid</i>	ib.

				PAGE
(h)—General—concluded.				
The new Governor of Bengal	...	...	...	150
<i>Ibid</i>	...	...	...	ib.
Sir Archdale Harle and Mr. Gait	...	...	...	ib.
About Assam	...	...	...	ib.
Some new appointments	...	...	...	ib.
III.—LEGISLATION.				
The Bombay Bill for the registration of medical practitioners	...	...	...	150
<i>Ibid</i>	...	...	...	ib.
The Delegation Bill	...	...	...	151
IV—NATIVE STATES.				
Gaekwar's trouble	...	...	...	151

VL.—MISCELLANEOUS.				Page
A new highway	...	...	...	151
False rumours about Mr. Tilak	...	...	...	151
Mr. Tilak	...	...	...	151
<i>Ibid</i>	...	...	...	151
The effects of Royal visit	...	...	...	152
The case of a Muslim addition writer	...	...	...	152
The real cause of unrest	...	...	...	152
“The future of India”	...	...	...	152
“Self-government in India”	...	...	...	152
The Muhammadans and the Indian National Congress	...	...	...	153
“Our duty”	...	...	...	153
Industrial development in India	...	...	...	154
Sir J. B. Fuller in Calcutta	...	...	...	154

URIA PAPERS.

Prayers for the amalgamation of all the Uriya-speaking tracts	...	...	15
Proposed amalgamation of Ganjam with Orissa	...	...
<i>Ibid</i>	...	...
<i>Ibid</i>	...	...

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

[Corrected up to the 31st August 1922.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
BENGALI.					
1	"Bangabazar" ...	Krishnagar ...	Weekly	Kanai Lal Das, Karmokar, age 35	1,000
2	"Bengali" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Behary Lal Sarkar, Kayastha, age 35	15,000
3	"Bankura Darpan" ...	Bankura ...	Do.	Hari Mohan Mukherji, Brahmin, age 45; Satyendra Kumar Bose.	152
4	"Basumati" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Ram Nath Mukherji, V.L.L., Brahmin, age 50; Biswanath Mukherji, B.L., age 45 years, Brahman.	1,000
5	"Birbhum Hitaishi" ...	Dolpur ...	Do.	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji, age 45	15,000
6	"Birbhum Varta" ...	Suri ...	Do.	Hari Pada Adhikari, age 40	152
7	"Burdwan Sanjivani" ...	Burdwan ...	Do.	Lal Banerji, age 35.	152
8	"Chabis Pargana Var- tavaha." ...	Bhawanipur	Do.	Raj Ranjan Sen Gupta, age 45	152
9	"Chinsura Vartavaha" ...	Chinsura ...	Do.	Debendra Nath Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 37.	152
10	"Dainik Chandra" ...	Calcutta ...	Daily	Prabodha Nanda Sarkar, Kayastha ...	500 to 1,000
11	"Education Gazette" ...	Chinsura ...	Weekly	Hem Chandra Nag, B.A., Kayastha, age 28.	500
12	"Hindustan" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin, age 45	1,000
13	"Hitavadi" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Hari Dass Dutt, Kayastha, age 40	50,000
14	"Jagaran" ...	Bagerhat ...	Do.	Pundit Nibaran Chandra Bhattacharyya, Brahmin, age 55 years.	1,000
15	"Jasohar" ...	Jessore ...	Do.	Hari Das Dutt, Kayastha, age 40	1,000
16	"Kalyani" ...	Magura ...	Do.	Anukul Chandra Mukherji, Editor; Jogendra Kumar Chatterjee and Manindra Nath Bose, Sub-Editors.	1,000
17	"Khulnavasi" ...	Khulna ...	Do.	Manindra Nath Nag, Kayastha, age 35; Surendra Nath Mitra, Kayastha.	500 to 600
18	"Manbhum" ...	Purulia ...	Do.	Biswarup Mukherjee, age 47, Brahmin	500
19	"Medinipur Hitaishi" ...	Midnapore	Do.	Gopal Chandra Mukherji, Brahmin, age 50.	500
20	"Muhammad" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Bagola Chandra Ghose, Kayastha, age 40.	500
21	"Murshidabad Hitaishi" ...	Murshidabad	Do.	Mamnath Nath Nag, Kayastha, age 35.	500
22	"Navajivani-o-Swadeshi Christian." ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Muhammad Akram Khan, age 35; Akbar Khan.	1,000
23	"Nayak" ...	Ditto ...	Daily	Bonwari Lal Goswami, Brahmin, age 45.	152
24	"Nihar" ...	Contai ...	Weekly	Revd. Lali Behari Shah, Native Christian, age 52.	300
25	"Pallivarta" ...	Bongong ...	Do.	Rajkumar Sen, Baidya, age 35	3,000
26	"Pallivasi" ...	Kalna ...	Do.	Madhusudhan Jana, age 42	350
27	"Prachar" ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Charu Chandra Roy, Kayastha, age 37	500
28	"Prasun" ...	Katwa ...	Weekly	Sosi Bhushan Banerji, Brahmin, age 45	About 400
29	"Pratikar" ...	Berhampore	Do.	Purna Chandra Chatterjee, Brahmin, age 45; Banku Behari Ghose, Goal, age 40.	502
30	"Purulia Darpan" ...	Purulia ...	Do.	Kamakhya Prosad Ganguli, Brahmin, age 62.	About 700
31	"Ratnakar" ...	Assansol ...	Do.	Amulya Ratan Chatterjee, Brahmin, age 40.	600
32	"Samaj" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Satya Kinkar Banerji, Brahman, age 35.	1,000
33	"Samay" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Sarat Kumar Mitra; Bihari Lal Ray, B.A.; Saroda Charan Mitra, chief contributor.	500
34	"Sanjivani" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Adhar Chandra Das	10,000
35	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya- Ananda Basar Patrika." ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Shiva Nath Sastri, M.A.; Ramananda Chatterjee, M.A.	3,000
HINDU.					
36	"Bam Basar Gazette" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Basik Mohan Chakravarti, Brahman, age 35.	800
37	"Bharat Mitra" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Chaturbhuj Aditihya, Brahman, age 30 years.	3,000
				Sew Narain Sing, age 30; and Amrita Lal Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 45.	

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS—concluded.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
HINDI—concl.					
38	"Bihar Bandhu"	Patna ...	Weekly	Nand Kisor Das Surma, age 33 ...	600
39	"Bir Bharat" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Prantosh Dutta, Kayastha, age 27 ...	600
40	"Ghar Bandhu" ...	Ranchi ...	Fortnightly	Rev. Dr. A. Nottrott ...	1,000
41	"Hindi Bangavasi" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Hari Kissen Joahar, Khetri, age 35 ...	1,250
42	"Hitvarta" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Rao Purasikar, Mahratta, Brahmin, age 29.	3,000
43	"Lakshmi" ...	Gya ...	Monthly	Madho Prasad, age 33 ...	200 (This number fluctuates.)
44	"Marwari" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	R. K. Tebrevala, Hindu, age 40 ...	600
45	"Mithila Mihir" ...	Darbhanga	Do.	Bishno Kanta Jha, ...	620
46	"Satya Sanatan Dharm" ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Radha Mohan Gokulji, Vaisya, age 41	600
47	"Shiksha" ...	Arrah ...	Weekly	Shukhul Narain Panday, Brahmin, ...	2,000
48	"Sri Sanatan Dharm" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Ambika Prasad Bajpe, Sow Narain Lall.	300
49	"Tirkut Samsachar" ...	Muzaffarpur	Do.	Sangeewar Prasad Sarma, Babhan by caste.	200
PERSIAN.					
50	"Nama-i-Muqaddas Habil Matin."	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Sayyid Jalaluddin, Shah, age 60 ...	1,000
URDU.					
51	"Al Punch" ...	Bankipore	Weekly	Syed Ahsan, Muhammadan, age 40 ...	600
52	"Darus Sultanat" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Quasi Abdul Latif, Muhammadan, age 37.	400
53	"Star of India" ...	Arrah ...	Do.	Munshi Muhammad Zaharul Haq, Muhammadan, age 60.	657
URIYA.					
54	"Garjatbasini" ...	Talcher	Weekly	Bhagirathi Misra, Brahmin, age 42 ...	.....
55	"Sambalpur Hitaishini" ...	Deogarh (Bamra)	Do.	Dinabandhu Garhnaik, Chasa, age 36.	.....
56	"Samvad Vahika" ...	Balasore ...	Do.	Kasinath Panda, Brahmin, age 36 ...	336
57	"Uriya and Navasamvad" ...	Outack ...	Do.	Ram Tarak Sen, Tamuli, age 49 ...	460
58	"Utkal Dipika" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Gauri Sankar Koy ...	338
59	"Utkal Varta" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Moni Lali Moherana, Karmokar, age 47.	600

Add

.. Hi
.. Ba
.. Su
.. M
.. V
.. Vi
.. R
.. Br
.. M
.. D
.. M
.. B
.. E
.. T

Additions to, and alterations in, the list of Vernacular Newspapers as it stood on the 25th August 1911.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	" Hindi Biharee "	Bankipore	... Weekly.		
	" Bajrangi Samachar "	Jamore (Gaya)	... Monthly.		
	" Sulebh Samachar "	Calcutta	... Weekly.		
	" Moslem Hitaishi "	Calcutta	... Weekly		
	" Vartavshu "	Banaghat	... Weekly		
	" Viewadut "	Howrah	... Weekly.		
	" Rajaakti "	Purulia	... Weekly.		
	" Bharat Mitra "	Calcutta	... Weekly.		
	" Mahamaya "	Chinsura	... Weekly.		
	" Durbar Gazette "	Calcutta	... Weekly.		
	" Medini Bandhay "	Midnapore	... Daily.		
	" Bharat Mitra "	Calcutta	... Weekly.		
	" Birbhum Vasi "	Rampurhat	... Monthly.		
	" Teli Samachar "	Berh	... Monthly.		
				Sheikh Abdur Rahim, Muhammadan.	

pro
con
the

A
con
ser
The
a V

To
w
P
th
d
n
s
t

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

FROM the first three verses of Matthew, Chapter XVIII, the *Nama-i-Muquddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 22nd January in
Boycott.

prove that the system is permitted by the Christian religion, and comes to the conclusion that the only way to put an end to the Turko-Italian war is for the Muhammadans to boycott Italian goods.

2. Exhorting the Muhammadans in general and the Persians in particular

A writ for boycotting Russian connections.

send the same to the *Najaj*, the *Hablul Matin*, and the *Shams* for publication. The names of those that will play false will be published as being guilty of a breach of trust to Islam and this country.

3. Addressing the Chiefs of South Persia, the *Nama-i-Muquddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 22nd January says that if

An address to the Chiefs of southern Persia.

the foreigners gain supremacy in Persia, they (the chiefs) would also suffer along with other people. The graves of their fore fathers would be trampled upon by the foreigners, their own rank, wealth, honour and power would be all taken away and finally they would be disarmed. They should take lesson from their brethren of North Persia, where several thousand people of all ranks and grades had to sacrifice their lives for liberty.

The Chiefs need not declare war at once, but should unite, foreseeing the dark and miserable future that is otherwise lying before them. They should restore peace and order on the roads so that their southern enemy may not have any more pretexts (for intervention), for these unwelcome guests have entered the country on the plea of restoring peace and order on the roads and high ways.

4. Referring to the proceedings of the Opera House meeting in London, the *Nama-i-Muquddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of
Parliamentary commission in London writes:—

The English have not till now been able to discuss so fully the merits of the Anglo-Russian Convention as to consider the consequences of the mistaken policy of Sir Edward Grey. The supremacy of Russia in northern Persia will not only make a clean sweep of the English officers from there but will also affect English commerce and the Imperial English banks in Ispahan and Teheran as well. The Russians will then proceed to the independent part of Persia, and getting access to the Persian Gulf will bring themselves closer to the English in the fields of Persia. The time has now arrived to ask the *Times* whether it still considers the sovereign power of Persia is not worth even the life of an English warrior, and whether crores from the revenues of India should not be spent annually for safeguarding the frontiers of the country. One who knows a little of political geography can well understand the position of the Indian Government with a handful of troops before a million troops of its enemy. The time has arrived for Russia to join Germany and put obstacles in the way of the English in Asia and have their century-old revenge by carrying out the behest of Peter the Great to invade India. All this is due to the mistaken policy of Sir Edward Grey, repeatedly pointed out from the very beginning of the Russo-English Alliance. The Persians have nothing to do with the Indian Government and the English Power; but they deplore the mistaken policy of Sir Edward Grey that has caused the ruin of Persia. When the Persians oppressed by the Russians, tried to defend themselves and save their sovereign power, Sir Edward Grey commenced holding out threats, and under lame excuses, sending out troops to south. If the English do not come to their senses soon and get rid of Sir Edward Grey not only the Persians will lose their sovereignty, but the English too, will lose India. This is the long and short of what Lords Curzon and Lamington meant to say and what the English politicians have been saying for the last hundred years.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABLUL MATIN.
Jan. 22nd, 1912.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABLUL MATIN,
Jan. 22nd, 1912.

5. Referring to the notification of Amir Habibullah Khan of Kabul, for holding a general meeting at Jalalabad to discuss the present state of affairs in Persia, and the requests of the Hazara people of the Shahi sect, the *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 22nd January exhorts the Muhammadans of Persia, Afghanistan, and Turkey to give up their religious differences and enter into a close alliance with each other, never caring what particular creed they hold, for a great calamity is threatening the Muhammadans in the East, who should try to convene at which a general meeting of Muhammadans at Khorasan, which is a place of pilgrimage all of these professing the Muhammadan religion and comprising the Afghans, the Turks, the Persians, and the Arabs, should consider how to bring about that alliance, remembering what the late Amir Abdur Rahman Khan once said that the Turks are the head, the Persians the loins, and the Afghans are the feet of Islam, and that one cannot stand without the support of the other, and also what Peter the great had said, viz., every possible attempt should be made to keep up dissensions among them, which alone will lead to their fall and rise of Christianity.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABLUL MATIN,
Jan. 22nd, 1912.

6. Giving a historical account of Lord Lamington who is on his voyage to Persia, the *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 22nd January asks the Muhammadans in general and the Persians in particular to receive him with due honour in all the places he visits and supply him with all the information he requires, so that on his return he may be able to do some good to the Islamic world and particularly to Persia, and to discuss Persian affairs with Sir Edward Grey, although it is hoped that before Lord Lamington returns Sir Grey may vacate his office, as his mistakes have already been proved and known throughout England. His best supporter, *The Times*, also has eventually admitted that his policy has not been well directed. The Persians will ever remember that their country has been a victim to the misdirected policy of Sir Edward Grey.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABLUL MATIN,
Jan. 22nd, 1912.

7. The *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 22nd January reproduces an article subscribed by "a lover of his country" who says that it is impossible for the

Persians to have peace of mind when they see that the wild tribes of Persia like Gilher, Luk, Derkona, Shahsun, etc., have taken to robbery, disturbed the peace of the country and thus afforded pretexts for intervention to the foreigners; that shameless Salaruddowla and Muhammad Ali are doing their utmost to lay waste the country with the help of these foreigners, that Russia is also instigating and helping the mischievous people of Persia, and that the civilized English Government, without any real cause, brings her Indian troops into the country and thus causes disturbance, civil wars, etc., etc.

The Persians should never expect Russia or England to restore the country over which they have already obtained possession to Muhammad Ali, or any other man. Every section of them, whether they be advocates of despotic or constitutional Government, should unite and make a common cause against their foreign enemies, bearing in mind the fate of India, Manchuria, Korea, Morocco, Tunis, Algeria and Java, where not a single man of high rank or a pensioner has been left among the inhabitants. It is no concern of the Foreign Powers whether Persia has a constitutional or a despotic form of Government. Their chief object is to divide Persia and other Islamic countries (among themselves). God forbid; but if Russia succeeds in taking a part of Persia, will not England, who has sent her Indian troops as far as Ispahan, follow suit and usurp the whole tract which is within the sphere of her influence? Turkey will not then leave that part of Persia alone which is under her influence.

They should, therefore, unite in driving away the foreigners from their country.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABLUL MATIN,
Jan. 22nd, 1912.

8. The *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 22nd January writes:—

Incapacity of the Persians.

The kingdom of Xerxes has, on account of the vain boasts of his descendants, fallen on evil days. History speaks of the bravery, patriotism, faithfulness, etc., of the ancient Persians but their sons to-day not only lack all those qualities but are wanting in such also as have lately been displayed by some insignificant people of the world. The paper then, referring to the recent ultimatums of Russia and the weakness displayed

by the Persians on the occasion, asks if such a people can ever be called to have a love of their country or of sovereignty. Can a people or a Government which could not stand firm against a few thousand foreign troops ever claim to win the sympathy and help of honourable and brave people of the world? The Persians would perhaps say, "as we have established a constitutional Government and are, therefore, among one of the living nations of the world, other people should sacrifice their lives for our peace and rest?" What a queer hope! These people have not only forgotten the history of their forefathers, but they also do not take lesson from events which have taken place in their own time. A handful of Boers fought against two hundred thousand of the English army and obliged them to come to terms; the Afghans fought against thirty thousand of the English troops and at last got their object; the Moroccans have, for the past ten years, been fighting with strong Powers like France and Spain, while a handful of wild Arabs have been fighting with eighty thousand Italian troops in Tripoli for the past four months. All these people are without a noble past; the Persians on the other hand, while boasting of a brilliant history, forgot their traditions at the approach of a few thousand Russian troops and, dissolving the *Mejliss*, accepted all the demands of their enemies. This is because some of her leaders have gone over to the enemy, while others are ready to sell their country by accepting money at his hands; and no efforts are made to bring about unity among the various sections of the people, in which alone lies their salvation. They have been talking about the organization of their army for the last six years, but have done nothing practical as yet. How can they expect to check the aggressions of their neighbours, when they cannot restore peace and order in the country?

9. Referring to the political aspect of the Anglo-Russian Convention,

The Anglo-Russian Convention. the *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABLUL MATIN,
Jan. 22nd, 1912.

the 22nd January quotes the opinion of an intelligent statesman which means that the alliance was intended for the division of Persia. The question is whether this division will benefit India and the English. The *Westminister Gazette* clearly said that Sir Edward Grey constantly asked that paper to support his policy of the division of Persia, although many Englishmen were against it, and it was unable to cope with Sir Grey, whose sole aim has been to support the Russian policy of aggression in Persia and to do in the south what the Russians do in the north, but the ultimate result of this policy would be war with Russia under the pretext of preventing an invasion of India by Russia, and the loss of Persian independence.

The safety of Persia lies only in having no confidence at all in either neighbour, and standing on her own legs. The Persians should, therefore, never rely on the friendship of England which would tend to make them weak.

10. The *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 22nd January
Mr. Shuster's letter. publishes the letter of Mr. Shuster, Treasurer-General

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABLUL MATIN,
Jan. 22nd, 1912.

of Persia, to his countrymen in which he condemns the policy of Sir Edward Grey as regards Persia, but pays a tribute to the English people as being as large-hearted and good-natured as the Americans.

11. The *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 22nd January
The Press in the East. while regretting that Persian newspapers having no

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABLUL MATIN,
Jan. 22nd, 1912.

opinions of their own merely translate articles from the European papers, advocates the establishment of Press Associations in the East like those in Europe with the object of exposing the evil doings of the Europeans and suggesting measures to expel them from the country. The main policy of the European papers is to humiliate Eastern Countries and not to deal with their affairs honestly. The Muhammadans should disabuse their mind of the idea that they command the sympathy of those powers. Do they not know that the English Government proclaimed neutrality immediately after the outbreak of Turko-Italian War, and papers which condemned Italy's action violently in the beginning, turned round and began to find fault with Turkey.

NAMA-I-MUQUADDAS
HABLUL MATEEN,
Jan. 22nd, 1912.

12. Referring to Sir Edward Grey's reply to the critics of his policy with regard to Mongolia and China, given on the 20th January, the *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Mateen* [Calcutta] of the 22nd January invites the attention of the Persians to the policy of the English Government, and says that those Persians who have confidence in the foreigners should now ponder over the speech of the Foreign Minister, and realize that Persians alone can save the sovereign power of their country, and that their ill-placed confidence has been one of its greatest calamities. The English Government, on account of its rivalry with Germany, finds the friendship of Russia to be indispensable, and hence it is that the *Times* says that the integrity of Persia is not worth even the bones of a single English soldier. We repeat what we have said before, that Sir Edward Grey has made a mistake in his policy, and the benefit which he hopes to derive from the Russian friendship, would be transient. Russia would soon, after gaining influence in Persia, join Germany against England. She cannot remain England's friend for a long time, and the latter will have to repent for the mistake very soon.

BASUMATI
Jan. 12th, 1912.

13. Referring to Sir Edward Grey's recent speech at Sunderland pointing out that England cannot be expected to act as the saviour of oppressed nations all over the world, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 12th January writes:—

Yet some time ago, this was what England actually did, and did, too, at a time when other European Powers pursued the most selfish policy which England now seeks to pursue. It was this which won for England her present position of honour in the world. Asia believes that England can still play the same part if she so wills.

HITAVADI,
Jan. 26th, 1912.

14. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 26th January writes that the pranks of the Russian bear are making the restoration of peace in Persia more and more an impossible dream. The signs all point to an aggravation of the internal troubles in that State. A powerful 'friend' has turned all the hopes of the Nationalists to no more than a dream. The British Foreign Secretary says that any help to Persia at this crisis will entail immense losses on England, which she cannot face. So adieu to all hopes for Persia.

SATYA SANTAN
DHARMA,
Jan. 23rd, 1912.

15. To the *Satya Santan Dharma* [Calcutta] of the 23rd January, the news of the massacre of 10,000 Manchus and outrages on women, appears to be the creation of some selfish brain. Unthoughtful men alone would believe that in a civil war between the Democratic and Royalist parties for a change of Government, the people would massacre their own brethren and ravish their women. China is an ancient country with her ancient civilisation; and it appears to be the intention of some to throw on her false calumnies and thus find excuse to interfere with her independence.

BHARAT MITRA,
Jan. 27th, 1912.

16. The foreign Powers, says the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 27th January, do not like to recognize the republican Government in China. Secret attempts are being made to make Sun-yat-sen and Yan-shi-Kai fight with each other. The situation in China is not allowed to improve by interested diplomacy.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

HITAVARTA,
Jan. 25th, 1912.

17. The *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 25th January notices that there is hardly a single street left in Calcutta where one might not see at least one place of the gambling which goes by the name of "Cotton-play." The fact that gambling should go on so freely and openly under the British rule, causes much wonder and regret to the journal, which draws the attention of the local Marwari Associations to the desirability of approaching the Government on the subject.

The paper inquires of the Police Commissioner that if this Cotton-play is as declared by the Chief Presidency Magistrate in a recent case, not a proper business, what name can be given to it other than gambling and then why not stop it altogether. At any rate a test case should be brought before the High Court.

18. Even during the stay of His Majesty in Calcutta, when the stream of Police behaviour during the Royal visit to Calcutta. loyalty was overflowing from every heart, and joy and the mirth of the people, who for the first time in their life were given the proud privilege of seeing

their sovereign, knew no bounds, the Police resorted to their usual violence all the same, writes the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 25th January. But this was a blessing in disguise; for it afforded an opportunity to high officials, even the King-Emperor himself, to see the doings of the police with their own eyes, and thus to realise why the people are dissatisfied with the police. The police reform, therefore, will henceforth it is hoped, engage their special attention.

19. Referring to the action on the part of the Dacca police in demanding from some local citizens a written guarantee that The police and Lord Hardinge's visit to Dacca. they will not permit any but prescribed persons to

occupy their houses at the time when the Viceroy will pass along the streets in front of their houses, and to the subsequent withdrawal of the same, the *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 29th January writes: It is most regrettable and surprising that a highly objectionable notice of this kind should have been issued at all. The Eastern Bengal people were eager to give Lord Hardinge a cordial welcome as the author of the new territorial arrangements. And the police should have helped the public to do this. Anyway, it is a matter of pleasure, however, that the Commissioner of the Dacca Division should have overruled the police in time.

20. Referring to the tribute paid to Bengali loyalty by Lord Hardinge, Lord Hardinge on the Bengali's loyalty, and the police. the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 29th January remarks:—

Mere words are useless. If the Bengalis are really believed to be loyal, why not save them from persecution? For the last three months we have been expecting to see the last of police spies, but they have been holding on all the same. It is not the Viceroy but the police which directly rules the country. Let His Excellency, therefore, reform the police first of all so as to make it civil, and then there will be no discontent in the country.

21. The *Khulnavasi* [Khulna] of the 27th January says that the Gurkha force stationed at Barisal by Sir B. Fuller has at last been withdrawn from the town after the announcement of the annulment of the partition of

Bengal. May all the evils which have their origin in the partition of Bengal be thus eradicated one by one, so that the weak Bengalis may bless His Imperial Majesty and Lord Hardinge with every breath.

22. The *Purulia Darpan* [Purulia] of the 15th January relates how at Bankura College Boarding-house raided by ruffians. about 1 or 2 o'clock at night on the 5th January last, a number of armed men broke into one of the rooms of the old boarding-house attached to the

Bankura College and severely belaboured a student named Ramani Mohan Singh. The boy is not expected to survive. There are many cuts on his face, some of his teeth have been broken and one of the arms too has been bruised. The face has been so severely wounded as to be beyond recognition. At the time of the incident there was in the room another boy, a second-year class one, named Satya Kinkar Samanta. When the ruffians had finished with Ramani, they struck Satya a blow on the face. Thereupon, he made abject supplication for life to the ruffians and gave up his keys to them voluntarily. Nevertheless the ruffians repeatedly struck him on the arms with lighted torches and escaped after taking away some money from his box. But they stole nothing of Ramani's belongings. Ramani lay senseless on his bed and Satya was so much unmanned by fear that he lay still all night, giving no alarm and not even stirring up to see how Ramani was. Early in the morning he mustered courage and gave information to the Principal of the College, who

HITAVARTA,
Jan. 25th, 1912.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Jan. 29th, 1912.

NAYAK,
Jan. 29th, 1912.

KHULNAVASI,
Jan. 27th, 1912.

PURULIA DARPAN,
Jan. 15th, 1912.

had Ramani removed to hospital and the police summoned. Two arrests have been made but so far nothing else has been done to disclose the mystery.

It will be remembered that some time ago attempts were made to set fire to the boarding-house.

The students of the boarding-house are quite in a panic.

23. *Against* the above incidents, the same paper of the 22nd January writes that apparently some body is bent on being avenged on somebody in the boarding-house.

The Principal should have been careful after the unsuccessful attempt at incendiarism and removed the boys from the old boarding-house. The police should strain every nerve to unearth the leaders of these crimes.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

HITAVADI,
Jan. 29th, 1912.

24. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 26th January is surprised at the light sentence passed by Mr. Keays on one P. Williams and two others convicted of rupturing the spleen of a coolie on the 20th November last. Is Rs. 50 adequate compensation for the widowhood of a hapless coolie woman. Is this adequate punishment for violent assault, ending in death, committed without provocation?

25. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 27th January considers insufficient the sentence of six months' imprisonment and a fine passed on the principal accused, P. Williams, in a case in which he stood charged before

Mr. Keays, Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, with having kicked a cooly to death. Can the sentence, asks the writer, be said to be sufficiently severe to act as a deterrent in future? Whatever might be the nature of the kick administered, it surely killed the cooly. The wife of the deceased may get some money, but will that compensate her loss?

26. Referring to the Chingleput *Salaam* case, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 27th January asks if Mr. Jackson, Joint-Magistrate, is in possession of his senses, and does not require to be placed under medical treatment.

(c)—Jails.

SANJIVANI,
Jan. 25th, 1912.

27. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 25th January publishes the first "Jail experiences of the Editor" instalment of the "prison experiences" of the of the *Pallichitra*." Editor of the *Pallichitra*, as follows:—

Printer Abanimohan was with me when I entered the Khulna Jail. We were ordered to work the oil-mill. He had a large spleen and spat blood. The Jail Superintendent was not then in the jail. He came after two days and asked the Jailor why we had been put to the oil-mill. The Jailor replied that he had done so for fear of the Magistrate. On that very day I was sent to the new jail at Alipur. There I was put in a room 10 feet by 7 feet, dirty and full of mosquitoes, and given one maund of *masur* to grind. On that day I felt very unwell, and it was found that in three days I had been reduced in weight by 18 lbs. That night I had high fever, but in spite of that the mate gave me a full maund of *masur* to grind on the following morning, the morning of a Sunday, on the ground that I happened to be a political prisoner. I then despaired of my life and hoped that death would relieve me of this suffering within four months. I was too ill to be able to take the noon-day meal, and yet I ground the one maund of *masur* by working hard from 7 to 4. The fever left me that night. Owing to hard grinding during the last two days I had got blisters all over my hands, so that on the following day my hands began to bleed when I began to grind again. I showed this to the Jail Superintendent and begged him to give me some other work. But he

paid no heed to my prayer. I prayed to the Almighty for strength, and resolved never more to make any complaint. However, I could not do the full amount of work that day, and for this I was told by the mate that I should be punished. In the jail diet, 10 per cent. of the rice used was paddy. I had a most defective eye-sight, so much so that the power of the spectacles I used was 15. In spite of this, the Jail Superintendent did not allow me to use my spectacles. After four days I was sent to the Calcutta Presidency Jail. Here I was first of all made perfectly naked for the purpose of searching, and then put into a cell five cubits by three cubits. This cell was even dirtier than the room in the Alipore new jail, for there was no earth to cover the excrements or cleanse the hand with. The jailor used to search my person regularly twice every day, by stripping me completely naked, and here it was an offence to speak to, or even to wink at, any other prisoners, and I found many a prisoner suffering punishment for having committed such an offence. There was one very good arrangement and this was to allow four prisoners at a time to walk for half an hour in the 50 feet square open space in front of their cells. But strict guard was kept all the time for preventing the prisoners from speaking to each other. The diet was similar to that in the new jail, with this difference only, that here oil and salt used to be stinted to the utmost, so much so that the fish was uneatable. One prisoner was kept on pure rice and *conjee* for having dared to say that the cooking was bad. Here, I one day fell down on account of defective eye-sight, and since then I was allowed to use my spectacles. I also got books from the Jail Library for reading. I was given no work for five days, and for two days more I had only to prepare envelopes for quinine with gum. After these seven days, I was sent to the Hazaribagh Jail. Here also political prisoners have to live solitary in cells, and other arrangements also were similar to those of the Presidency Jail. The diet was much better. After three days' rest, I was given the task of grinding six seers of wheat every day. After a few days' work the blisters on my hands suppurred and I had to undergo an operation. On the first day of this trouble, when I was given sago to eat, I asked the Jamadar why having no fever I should eat sago. The Jamadar replied, "Every sick man must eat sago." On the next day, however, the doctor prescribed rice for me. After 20 or 22 days I began work again and gradually became so accustomed to it that I could get good leisure after grinding six seers of wheat. I ordered books from home. In this jail there were thirteen of us and each had 10 or 12 books of his own and we were also allowed to read each other's books. After three months, the Jailor was transferred and a Behari jailor came in his place. He took away all our books and permitted the use of only one book at a time, and also prohibited the use of each other's books. The quality of the diet also greatly deteriorated. At the beginning of January 1910, a change for the better unexpectedly took place in the diet, and we were elated when 8 or 10 days after this, the Inspector-General came to inspect the jail, and from him we got the permission to read each other's books and have two books at a time with us. As the diet had improved we did not think it necessary to speak to him of it. But from the very morning the inspection took place and the Inspector-General went away, the diet became as bad as ever. Among other things, maize, *junra*, bran-bread and such like indigestible things began to be given. In a few days almost all of us, 18 in all now, were attacked with bowel complaints. Everyday there were 10 or 12 ill. Dysentery also began to rage.

(d)—*Education.*

28. Alluding to a conversation the editor of the *Shiksha* [Arrah] heard at

Effect of universal primary education. the Arrah Railway Station in which one of the speakers pointed out the evils of primary education,

give up their calling, the paper admits in its issue of the 25th January that there would be some difficulty in the beginning, but the ultimate result would be good as no one would give up his hereditary profession, while educated sweepers would do their work better.

SHIKSHA,
Jan. 25th, 1912.

NAYAK,
Jan. 26th, 1912.

29. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 26th January, in referring to Sir Harcourt Butler's recent speech at the Sanskrit College, hopes that Government will decide in favour of encouraging Sanskrit education. The great merit of this education is that it does not enervate a man by making him luxurious and stand in the way of the formation of character by making him a money-grabber first and last. The Sanskrit College at Calcutta is already the centre of a system of Sanskrit title examinations all over Bengal, and it should be developed into an Oriental Institute.

SANJIVANI,
Jan. 25th, 1912.

30. It is rumoured, writes the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 25th January, that the Sibpur Engineering College will be abolished and arrangements made for taking Bengali students into the Roorkee Engineering College. We strongly protest against any such scheme. Very few Bengali students will have the means to study Engineering at Roorkee. Even where the question of means does not come in, the inconvenience of such an arrangement would be insuperable. We have also heard that the Government has informed the authorities of the Bengal Technical Institute of its intention to take students of this school into Government service. This is of course a right move on the part of the Government. But it should not be made a pretext for abolishing the Sibpur Engineering College. Such a step will create great discontent in Bengal. His Imperial Majesty said that technical education would, henceforward, be greatly encouraged in the country. If then, one of the existing institutions for technical education is now abolished, the people cannot but be discontented.

HITAVARTA,
Jan. 25th, 1912.

31. While heartily subscribing to the views and sentiments expressed by Chancellor of Hindu University. His Highness the Maharaja of Bikanir in his address as the President of the last Town Hall meeting in Calcutta held in support of the Hindu University, the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 25th January is unable to agree with His Highness's opinion as regards His Excellency the Viceroy's honouring the University by consenting to be its Chancellor. Scarcely any high office in the country being open to the children of the soil, all their ambitions and aspirations have been curbed, says the paper, for it is natural that a man tries to make himself more qualified and prove worthier only when he sees before him practical possibility of rising to a higher and higher position till he reaches the highest. Therefore, although the Hindu hearts are filled with gratefulness to His Excellency, and they would no doubt deem it a great honour if he becomes the Chancellor of their University, the self-interest of the community demands that this high office be kept open to Hindus alone.

(f)—*Questions affecting the land.*

SULABH SAMACHAR,
Jan. 26th, 1912.

32. The *Sulabh Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 26th January writes:—
The third sitting of the Co-operative Credit Conference will be held soon at Midnapur. Midnapur has already an enviable reputation for its pre-eminence in regard to the Co-operative Credit movement and it is to be hoped that other districts which are now lagging behind will soon wake to their duty in this direction.

(g)—*Railways and communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*

MOSLEM HITAISHI,
Jan. 26th, 1912.

33. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 26th January appeals to the Manager of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, to consider the claims of Moslems to a larger number of appointments under him than they now hold. Oftentimes, deserving Moslem applicants are sent away by the Hindu place-holders in power, and the European superior officer is told that no properly qualified Musalman has applied at all. Furthermore, the existing

Musa
Hind
place
office

Re
Beng
Ben
des
war
in
ad
left
we
sch
We
be
me
pr
th
pr

tr
q
a
t
b
a
I

Musalman employés of the railway are hardly treated as compared with Hindus as regards transfers, through the intrigues of the same Hindu placemen. This, too, is a matter which requires correction by the European officers of the line.

(h)—General.

34. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 31st January says while on the one hand the people of Bengal are urging Redistribution of territories in Bengal. on the Government the necessity of including Sylhet, Manbhum, Dhalbhum and so forth in

Bengal on the principle of linguistic unity as enunciated in the Government's despatch on the Delhi announcements, the Government, on the other hand, wants to include them in Bihar for considerations of revenue. Their inclusion in Bengal will no doubt satisfy the people, but it will be difficult to keep the administrations of Bihar and Assam going on their own revenues with these left out. So Government has a difficult problem to solve. Only this much we want to point out to His Excellency in this connection that the new scheme will reduce Bengal from the largest to the smallest Province in India. We are not, however, sorry for it; though inferior in area Bengal will not be inferior to any other province in wealth and population. Is there no means of including in Bengal the Bengali-speaking places just outside the present boundaries of the province? We pray to His Excellency to consider this carefully before finally marking out the boundaries of the new provinces.

35. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 29th January writes that Lord Hardinge's recent reference to the question of territorial redistribution at the Geological and Mining Institute will create despair in many quarters. Let Government reconsider the question and come to a decision after weighing all the objections now being made. We humbly submit that the principle mentioned in the Government despatch on which Bengal has been reunited, namely, that of linguistic affinity, will be violated if Sylhet and Manbhum and the Sonthal Parganas are left out of the new Governorship. For in all these districts Bengali is the Court language. Indeed, the question of territorial redistribution should be decided strictly in accordance with the principle of linguistic affinity.

36. The attempt of some Bengalis, writes the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 25th January, to retain some portions of Bihar, notably Baidyanath, Deoghar and Bhagalpur, in the Bengal Presidency, can by no means be productive of wholesome effect. The Bengalis have been so far given the credit of being patriots by the people of other provinces; but the above attempt will go to dispel this idea, and the Bengalis will come to be regarded as selfish and avaricious. The fact that Babu Surendra Nath Banerjea's organ the *Bengalee* should support the party of some selfish Bengalis in this agitation is a matter of greater regret. Is it not that a partition of Bihar, similar to one which Surendra Babu considered to be so fatal to the Bengalis, will be similarly baneful to the Biharis and their mother-tongue Hindi?

37. The Bengali agitation for inclusion of some Bihar districts in Bengal is characterized by a Purnea correspondent of *Mithila Mihir* [Darbhanga] of the 27th January, as a selfish move on the part of the Bengalis to keep the Biharis under their thumb, but the writer is glad that all their efforts to collect votes in their favour proved in vain, as appeared from the result of the meeting convened by the Collector in the Purnea Town Hall.

38. In the course of a long article the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 27th January points out the futility of Vakil Chandra Sekhar Sarkar's arguments for including Bhagalpur in Bengal, and considers the arguments of the *Bengalee* and *Amrita Bazar Patrika* as those which would make a child laugh.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Jan. 31st, 1912.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Jan. 29th, 1912.

HITAVARTA,
Jan. 25th, 1912.

MITHILA MIHIR,
Jan. 27th, 1912.

BHARAT MITRA,
Jan. 27th, 1912.

39. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 27th January says:—

Delhi laddu.

Lord Hardinge has given the Bengalis a "boon" similar to the proverbial *Delhi laddu* which grieves both him who eats it and him who does not eat it, and His Excellency deserves the highest praise for having devised it. It is a bi-valvular boon, one of the valves being the annulment of the old Curzonian Partition of Bengal, and the other being the removal of the Capital to Delhi. Lord Hardinge is now clearly exhibiting the valves. He has said, "There should be no change in the existing boundaries in the divisions of the province," that is to say, Manbhum, Singhbhum and such like Bengali-speaking districts will not be included in it. What a nice Partition of Bengal! In consequence of this Partition, Bengal will lose all its great places of pilgrimage, namely, Gaya, Janakpur, Puri, Chandra-nath and Kamrup. Mother Kali and Tarakeswara are the only great deities we retain. As you are rulers of the country you can do whatever you like, and it does not become us to raise our voice against you. But remember that the manner in which you are playing ducks and drakes with Bengal will do ten times more harm to the Government and the ruling race than to us. As for us subject-people we shall have draw water and hew wood, even if we are transported to Heaven. How the injury will be done we shall show by explaining the two sides of the *Delhi laddu*. First, we shall relate the evil effects which will follow the carrying-out of the new scheme of Partition of Bengal—

(1) Hindus and Musalmans will now be united.

(2) The race of Civilians ruling the country will bear a grudge against Bengali Babus, and this will nourish anarchism. Administrative oppression will increase rather than decrease.

(3) The English-educated Hindus of Bihar are now expressing jubilation over the change, but they will have to repent afterwards, with the result that a feeling of hatred will be created in Bihar also.

(4) Orissa is already dissatisfied and there is no knowing what proportions this dissatisfaction will take in future.

(5) The Hindus and Musalmans of Bihar will surely quarrel with each other. If the Government favours the Musalmans, the Hindus will be dissatisfied and will make common cause with the Hindus of Bengal.

(6) The zamindars of Bihar are sure to be dissatisfied and frictions are sure to arise between them and indigo-planters and other European zamindars.

(7) The Bengali-speaking inhabitants of Bengal will not be perfectly satisfied. They will be dissatisfied if Sylhet, Manbhum, Balasore and such-like districts are separated from Bengal. Bengal is sure to have a preponderating Musalman population. This may have the effect of keeping up a jealousy between Hindus and Musalmans in the Province. Of course, the success of the Hindu system of agitation will induce the Musalmans to follow it henceforward.

Now we shall take an account of what will be gained or lost by the transference of the capital to Delhi:—

(1) The removal of the capital from Calcutta will do immense harm to the city.

(2) Many Bengalis will lose their service and this will increase dissatisfaction.

(3) The capital will not be permanent at Delhi. It will have to be shifted somewhere else afterwards.

(4) Delhi can never grow into a capital city having a population of five or six lakhs. Up to the month of *chaitra* there will be great scarcity of water in the town. The Jumna is then dried up, vegetables become rare and fuel becomes scarce. The price of fuel will immensely increase.

(5) Malaria and plague are chronic in Delhi, and it will be difficult to drive them out of the place. If the Jumna can be kept full all the year round, then only can Delhi become a healthy place.

(6) Six crores of rupees will not make Delhi healthy. To make it habitable there must be spent on it at least six times six crores.

(7) The establishment of the capital at Delhi will dissatisfy all the Native Princes. Henceforward they will have to undergo a good deal of additional trouble.

We stop here? In plain words we say this much that the new arrangements will spread discontent throughout India. The poison in Bengal will be scattered everywhere. The effort to do good will produce evil. A fine *Delhi laddu* indeed!

40. We, writes the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 29th January, are not opposed to the transference of the Capital to Delhi, but we are opposed to an improper haste in the

The transference of the Capital to Delhi. matter. First make Delhi fit to be a capital, and

then transfer the head-quarters of the Government of India to it. Malaria, plague, small-pox and cholera are chronic in Delhi, and there is also a want of wholesome drinking-water, so that those who will now have to settle in Delhi will be put to great trouble. Shah Jehan took twelve years to build New Delhi. The Government of India also will require at least ten years to build its capital. Cannot its head-quarters be temporarily kept in Calcutta? We have been speaking the truth about Delhi, and we advise the Government to proceed cautiously.

41. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 30th January protests against Government which pleads want of money as an excuse

The Delhi changes and their cost. for putting off necessary drainage and sanitary works in Bengal, lightly undertaking to face the

enormous expense of removing the capital and of keeping up one Governor, one Lieutenant-Governor, one Chief Commissioner and six Executive Councillors and three Secretariats in place of one Lieutenant-Governor and one Secretariat which had sufficed before the Partition.

42. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 26th January publishes a communicated article on "Musalmans and the re-union of Bengal," which may be thus summarised:—

Musalmans and the re-union of Bengal. The re-union of Bengal has been received with exultation and joy by Bengali Hindus. Have Bengali Musalmans nothing to rejoice at in this? Have not the prospects of their future, too, been brightened by this change?

It is said that by modifying the Partition Government has trampled on Musalman public opinion and Musalman interests. Is this a fact? This measure may possibly injure Eastern Bengal Musalmans, but that loss is nothing compared with what Musalmans will gain from it as a nation as a whole. Indeed, truth to tell, it is undeniable that the modification of the Partition has saved Bengali Musalmans from impending death.

It is true that Eastern Bengal Musalmans supported the Partition. But did they do so of their own free will, or were they instigated and encouraged to do that? Were not Musalmans tempted with hopes of gain and set up as upholders of the Partition of Bengal, in order to counteract the Hindu agitation?

Furthermore, though it is true that the members of the Moslem League and other Musalmans throughout India supported the Partition, though Western Bengal Musalmans refrained from protesting against the Partition out of consideration for their Eastern Bengal co-religionists, are the interests of Western Bengal Musalmans, for that reason, not to be considered at all? These men never did and never could heartily support the Partition. The Partition was bringing about their ruin. It is true they did not often give public expression to their anguish, but Nawab Abdul Jabbar at a late conference at Burdwan nevertheless voiced the public opinion in protesting against the Partition on behalf of Western Bengal Musalmans. So it is a little far from the truth to say that Musalman public opinion has been ignored in unsettling the Partition of 1905. It cannot be just to put forward the views of a part for those of the whole.

Then as regards the statement that Musalman interests have been injured, certainly the interests of Bengal Musalmans as a whole have not been injured. The first resolution of the recent meeting of Musalmans at Dacca conceded as much when they inserted the words "especially the interest of the Musalmans of Eastern Bengal and Assam." Herein lies the fun of the thing. Western Bengal Musalmans, far from having been injured, have been decided gainers. For they were being crushed between the Bengal Hindus on one side and the Bihari Musalmans on the other. Henceforth, however, their interests cannot be any longer lightly ignored as before.

NAYAK.
Jan. 29th, 1912.

NAYAK.
Jan. 30th, 1912.

MUHAMMADI.
Jan. 26th, 1912.

It must be granted that Eastern Bengal Mosalmans will suffer injury to their interests. Their immense numerical superiority is reduced, their influence on the rulers is impaired, and their claims on public appointments diminished, because of the appearance on the scene of other claimants. But granting all this, can any Mosalman desire that while one (the Eastern Bengal) section of his community should enjoy benefits, his western Bengal co-religionists, deprived of influence and support, should descend daily into deeper depths of woe and sorrow? Owing to the Partition, the Western Bengal Mosalmans were in a state of most abject helplessness from which they have been now rescued, while at the same time the Government promises to safeguard the special interests of Eastern Bengal Mosalmans.

Turning now to larger interests, the Partition was ruining Mosalman nationality and national strength. For the Partition was gradually developing a conflict of interests between the Mosalmans of the two Bengals. The Eastern Bengal Moslem leaders proved studiously indifferent to the appeals of Western Bengal Mosalmans for a joint Moslem Educational Conference and for a just division of the proceeds of the Moshin fund between the two Provinces. And these differences with the lapse of time would only have grown worse. Against this national cleavage what avails the petty advantage of special facilities for appointment to the public service? No Mosalman who demands the progress of his community as a whole can therefore regret the new arrangement. Bengali Moslem national life now gains a fillip it badly wanted. Let not Moslems forget that "Nations by themselves are made!"

BANGAVASI,
Jan. 27th, 1912.

43. In the course of a long article, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 27th January says that while His Highness the Aga Khan is persuading the Mosalmans not to be dissatisfied with the annulment of the Partition of Bengal, the Anglo-Indian community in Calcutta is trying to set up a violent agitation against the transference of the capital to Delhi. The *Englishman* writes:—

"Money is needed for education, for railway and canal and irrigation works, for the encouragement of trade, for social reforms, for a hundred other matters, far more urgent than the luxury of a new capital."

Now where was the *Englishman's* love of economy when the Partition was carried out against the unanimous protest of the Bengalis? Where was the *Englishman's* sense of the urgency of sanitary and other reforms in India so long? All India sympathized with the Bengalis in the matter of the partition of Bengal, and now if the transference of the Capital to Delhi benefits the parts of the country outside Bengal, the Bengalis cannot conscientiously object to it. As regards the question of expense, the Government will surely make retrenchments in other directions for meeting it.

The note which the *Englishman* is sounding is calculated to jeopardize the effect of the Royal visit, to disturb the peace which it has reestablished in the country. The *Madras Mail* is, however, trying to console the Anglo-Indian community and we request the latter to follow its advice.

As regards the Mosalmans, we hope that the words of the Aga Khan will assure them of the safety of their interests.

In conclusion, the writer requests all parties to sink all differences, cease quarrelling, and have faith in the assurance of His Imperial Majesty that the change will not injure Calcutta. Let every one pray to Government that His Imperial Majesty's words may prove true.

SULABH SAMACHAR
Jan. 26th, 1912.

44. The *Sulabh Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 26th January writes:—

The Aga Khan and the Delhi announcement. We hope Indian Mosalmans generally will accept the ideas of the Aga Khan regarding the modification of the Partition. It may possibly injure Eastern Bengal Mosalmans for some time, but ultimately the Moslem community will be gainers.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Jan. 29th, 1912.

45. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 29th January is anxious that the wishes of the King-Emperor should be translated into action, for efforts are being made to agitate against the transference of Capital to Delhi. Some Muhammadans of Eastern Bengal are dissatisfied by the annulment of the Partition, but having bowed to the command of their sovereign are anxious to safeguard their own interests.

Hindus never like that their interests should suffer, for they sympathise with all.

As regards agitation by the Europeans in which the *Englishman* is fanning the fire, the result would only be bitter and not sweet. The *Englishman* is insolent enough to consider the new Capital to be a luxury for which any expenditure it considers a waste of money, but did the *Englishman* ever raise the question of waste when the Partition of Bengal was breaking the hearts of the Bengalis? Reduction of expenditure can be effected by reducing the army expenditure, but His Majesty's commands must be carried out.

Since the changes are inevitable those who oppose them should submit to them with a good grace, otherwise it would give pain to His Majesty.

46. The *Sulabh Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 26th January has the following:—

The Delhi announcements and Anglo-Indians.

We deprecate any agitation being got up by Anglo-Indians against the Delhi announcements as wanting in respect for the Sovereign.

SULABH SAMACHAR,
Jan. 26th, 1912.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the removal of the Capital.

47. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 26th January does not think any good will be done by any protest against the removal of the Capital to Delhi by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. Firstly, no other Province will join the protest and furthermore, the King-Emperor's declaration is irrevocable. It would be better now to concentrate attention on minimising the evil effects of the change on Calcutta.

HITAVADI,
Jan. 26th, 1912.

The *Englishman* and the changes.

48. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 26th January writes that papers like the *Englishman* were ever ready to accuse Bengalis of disloyalty when they were agitating constitutionally against Lord Curzon's Partition scheme of 1905. The recent announcement of the transfer of the Capital to Delhi has, however, made it now the turn of these Anglo-Indian newspapers to agitate against Government. The *Englishman* has lately declared that if the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce had not protested against the King-Emperor's recent orders, it would not have upheld its dignity. Certainly, it is worthy of the *Englishman*'s loyalty to rate the dignity of the Chamber of Commerce higher than that of the King-Emperor. Its selfishness even leads it to regret that the Anglo Indian Defence Association has not spoken out in public against these changes. We quote the following as a sample of the language used by our contemporary:—

HITAVADI,
Jan. 26th, 1912.

"And the scandal of it is, that it is so unnecessary. India cannot afford even four millions on the luxury of a new capital in the present state of her finances."

Think now of this same paper dubbing the Bengalis disloyal, because they ventured to protest against Lord Curzon's scheme. Think of the impudence of these papers presuming to teach loyalty to Indians—these papers which use terms like "scandal," "unnecessary luxury" etc., in speaking of a measure announced by the King-Emperor.

Continuing, the paper remarks that the removal of the Capital to Delhi has undoubtedly caused loss to both Europeans and Bengalis. But the Bengalis console themselves for this loss by the reflection that it will hasten provincial autonomy, and was held necessary to the reunion of their mother country. But the *Englishman* has no such consolation and is, therefore, beside itself with fury. Besides, it shrinks with apprehension at the prospect of self-government being granted to Indians. It is to be hoped that the authorities will take steps promptly to check the *Englishman*, for its writings on these Delhi announcements are calculated to create inter-racial ill-feeling, though for the present, the Indian public may ignore them.

HITAVADI,
Jan. 26th, 1912.

49. The *Sulabh Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 26th January writes:—

SULABH SAMACHAR,
Jan. 26th, 1912.

Sir Andrew Fraser and the Delhi changes.

Sir Andrew Fraser on the subject.

We commend to the consideration of those who are agitating against the removal of the Capital to Delhi the recently published views of

SRI SRI VISHNU
PRIYA-O-ANANDA
BASAR PATRIKA,

50. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Basar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 25th January says that the transference of the head-quarters of the Government of India from Calcutta to Delhi will check the national progress

Jan. 26th, 1912.

SRI SRI VISHNU
PRIYA-O-ANANDA
BASAR PATRIKA,
Jan. 26th, 1912.

of the Bengalis, cause great hardship to the Bengali clerks serving under the Government of India and finally displace them by natives of the Punjab, remove Bengal to a certain extent from the healthy influence of a powerful resident Anglo-Indian community, and disrupt the growing unity between the Ruling Power and the Indian popular power. Moreover, Delhi is an unhealthy place and not calculated to attract any large population, on account of the impossibility on its part to develop into a large business centre. In this state of things, it is doubtful whether it will be wise to spend enormous sums of money for establishing a new Capital at Delhi while the country is in sore need of money for sanitation, education and so forth.

HITAVADI,
Jan. 26th, 1912.

BASU MATL.
Jan. 27th, 1912.

SANJIVANI,
Jan. 28th, 1912.

CHINSURA VARTA-
VAKHA,
Jan. 28th, 1912.

SANJIVANI,
Jan. 28th, 1912.

51. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 25th January hopes that some consideration in the matter of pay will be shown to Government clerks and the new territorial arrangements.

52. The *Basumatî* [Calcutta] of the 27th January hears that it is in contemplation to keep the Police, the Excise and Government Departments at the Registration Departments of the new Bengal Presidency at Dacca. The public, however, want the Police Department to be located at Calcutta directly under the eye of the Government.

53. It is rumoured, writes the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 25th January, that almost all Civilians in Bengal have desired to Bengal civilians choosing service go to Bihar as a province where the climate is in Bihar. more salubrious and living is cheaper. They have perhaps forgotten that plague is raging just at present in Bihar. However that may be, what would be the harm even if all Bengal Civilians were to go to Bihar? Efficient Deputy Magistrates may do the work of Magistrates, and Subordinate Judges may do the work of District and Sessions Judges in Bengal.

54. The *Chinsura Vartavaha* [Chinsura] of the 28th January expresses general satisfaction at the Durbar and New Year's day honours, but is sorry that men like Mr. Sarada Charan Mitra, Mr. Brajendra Kumar Sil and Mr. Brajendra Nath De got no honours. A C. I. E. would have been a more fitting honour for Babu Jogendra Nath Ghosh than a Rai Bahadurship.

55. Referring to the Resolution demanding special privileges for Musalmans in Bengal, passed at a recent meeting of the Central National Muhammadan Association held in Calcutta, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 26th January says:—

It is to be highly regretted that the annulment of the Partition of Bengal should, instead of bringing Hindus and Musalmans closer together, be used as an opportunity by the latter to widen the gulf between them. We have no objection to Musalmans' trying as much as they can to secure service under Government. But will service remove their sorrows? Has service ever made any man rich? Service can never bring wealth like the professions of law and medicine, trade and commerce.

It does not really matter much whether the members of District Boards or Municipalities are Hindus or Musalmans. Works of public utility, such as roads, tanks and so forth, benefit Hindus and Musalmans alike, so that there ought to be no quarrel over the question of membership of District Boards and Municipalities.

The desire to divide the educational grant of the Government between Hindus and Musalmans is not also praiseworthy. Cannot Hindus and Musalman students read together in the same school? Is it desirable to have two schools in the same villages, one for Hindus and another for Musalmans? Such a scheme will double the expenses of the Education Department, and as the income of the Department is limited it will lead to the abolition of half the number of schools in the country. The Musalmans should carefully consider this point.

The laws which are passed in the Legislative Council apply equally to Hindus and Musalmans, so that this matter should not be made a subject for quarrel between them.

Instead of diverting attention to such small matters as the above, the Hindus and Musalmans should work in concert for improving sanitation, education and trade in the country.

56. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 29th January says:—When the new rupee coins are going to be suppressed and the new coinage and the fresh coins issued in deference to Muhammadan Devnagari, why should the opportunity be not taken to express its value in Devnagari for the satisfaction of the Hindus? Let the Nagari societies and newspapers take advantage of the opportunity and take up the question.

57. A correspondent of the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 25th January says that the inhabitants of Naraingunge are expressing great joy at the approaching visit of Lord Hardinge to the place. They are eagerly

waiting to see the Viceroy who has earned the gratitude of all Bengalis by annulling the Partition of Bengal. But it is a matter of great regret that the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal has selected such a road for His Excellency's entry into Dacca as will prevent the citizens at large from welcoming him from the roadside. The route selected is Henderson Road and it is very narrow and solitary. Had arrangements been made for His Excellency to pass along the road which leads to Government offices, the public could have seen him. Is it the intention of the Government of Eastern Bengal to prevent people from standing on the roadside to see and welcome His Excellency? Government ought to see that the police commit no oppression on the people who will gather in the streets to see His Excellency.

58. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 25th January relates how the Naraingunge Municipality first decided to refer to the annulment of the Partition of Bengal as a "boon" in its address to Lord Hardinge and how

afterwards, through the efforts of the Chairman of the Municipality, this decision was negatived and a new address framed containing no reference to the subject, and says:—

We hear that five of the Commissioners of the Municipality who protested against the Chairman's conduct have written to the Viceroy's Private Secretary requesting him to inform His Excellency of the incident. His Excellency will now most probably see what sort of Government it was that was established in Eastern Bengal after the Partition of Bengal.

The paper suggests that this dodge of Anglo-Indian officials and tradesmen must be defeated by the presentation of suitable addresses to His Excellency directly by the citizens of Dacca and Naraingunge.

59. The *Sulabh Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 26th January writes:—

The efforts of the Faridpur public to give a reception to Lord Hardinge on his way to Dacca are deserving of all praise.

60. Referring to *Dacca Herald*'s report that Mr. K. G. Gupta is going to be the Governor of Madras the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 27th January says that there is no probability of his being appointed a Governor.

There is great difference, no doubt, between Lord Curzon and Lord Hardinge but the difference is only as regards their method of work. The former was not a diplomat like the latter, and hence could not satisfy the people. That the people will continue to be pleased with Lord Hardinge till the end is more than what we can say at present. The deportation of the Chief of Datis and the postponement of Princess Indira's marriage with His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior are ascribed to Lord Hardinge's diplomacy. Time will reveal what the fact is.

61. The very fact, writes the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 26th January, that Lord Carmichael has unhesitatingly accepted the arduous task of forming the new Government of Bengal proves that His Excellency is an official of rare ability and strength of purpose. This is, moreover, proved by the fact that he has earned great popularity in Madras within a very short time. We believe that henceforward Bengal will have an advanced form of Government, one in accordance with the desire of the people of the country.

HINDI BANGAVASI
Jan. 29th, 1912.

SANJIVANI
Jan. 25th, 1912.

SANJIVANI
Jan. 25th, 1912.

SULABH SAMACHAR
Jan. 26th, 1912.

BHARAT MITRA
Jan. 27th, 1912.

SAMAY
Jan. 26th, 1912.

S. LASH SANJIVANI,
Jan. 26th, 1912.

SANJIVANI,
Jan. 26th, 1912.

BASUMATI,
Jan. 27th, 1912.

HITAVADI,
Jan. 28th, 1912.

NAYAK,
Jan. 28th, 1912.

WANWARI,
Jan. 28th, 1912.

NAYAK,
Jan. 28th, 1912.

SANJIVANI,
Jan. 28th, 1912.

62. The *Sulabh Samiksha* [Calcutta] of the 26th January has the following:—
The new Governor of Bengal.

We cordially welcome Sir Thomas Gibson Carmichael as our first Governor. May his administration be a success.

63. The *Santivani* [Calcutta] of the 25th January says that when

Ibid. Lord Carmichael has been appointed Governor of Bengal by a high-minded Secretary of State as Lord Crewe, the appointment will be cordially welcomed by the Bengalis. It is a matter of great joy that the Civilian domination in Bengal has come to an end. But an improved administration will be impossible, without a reduction in the number of Civilian ministers. Hope, unity and sympathy are the mottoes of the new era.

64. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 27th January in referring to Lord Carmichael's selection for the Governorship of Bengal, writes that a new era has now dawned on Bengal, for the success of which a sympathetic, impartial, far-sighted and liberal head of Government is indispensable. Lord Carmichael has already shown himself to be such a ruler. It is no disqualification for him that he has no previous Indian experience. The value of so-called experience of this kind we already know, in the case of sun-dried Civilians. Such experience is generally obtained from police and magisterial work and is not always beneficial to a ruler of a Province. There is no use concealing the fact that the people are sick of the ideas of India's welfare generated in the Civilian brain, through long years of conflict of interests between the conquerors and the conquered. It is no matter for small rejoicing that Bengal is at last to be saved from these peculiar ideas, which go counter to every policy of equality and liberalism.

65. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 26th January welcomes the appointment of Sir Thomas Gibson Carmichael, as His Excellency already has shown himself to be a patient and sweet-tempered official and enjoys the confidence of Lord Crewe. It is no disqualification that he has no previous experience of Indian service. It is to be hoped that His Excellency will not select a Civilian to be his Private Secretary, who will give him a distorted view of things.

66. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 28th January is glad at the promotion of Sir Archdale Earle to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, and speaks of him as an exceptionally generous and high-minded official.

Mr. Gait, who, it is said, will succeed him as Home Secretary is also an able and honest Bengal Civilian.

67. The *Santivani* [Calcutta] of the 28th January approves of the selection of Sir Archdale Earle as Chief Commissioner of Assam, and trusts that Assam will be happy under his rule. The Assamese, however, should not be deprived of the advanced system of administration which they now enjoy. A Legislative Council should be established in it.

68. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 28th January wants to know what mystery there is behind Mr. A. Chaudhury's accepting a seat on the High Court Bench, and strongly protests against the rumoured appointment of Mr. Shamsul Huda to the Executive Council via Raja Kisori Lal. What has the Raja done to deserve this? Is this being done merely to please Eastern Bengal Moslems? Maulvi Shamsul Huda is a most competent lawyer and we shall be glad to see him in high office. But certainly we shall be sorry to see him promoted at the expense of a Hindu.

III.—LEGISLATION.

69. According to the *Santivani* [Calcutta] of the 26th January the Bombay Bill for the Registration of medical practitioners should be opposed throughout the country, as it takes it to be a measure, which will, if passed,

prevent students of all non-official medical schools from practising as medical men.

70. The *Khulna* [Khulna] of the 25th January protests against the *Bombay Bill* for the registration of medical practitioners, on grounds connected with the insufficiency of the number of passed medical men in the country and the poverty of its inhabitants.

71. Discussing the Delegation Bill, the *Basmati* [Calcutta] of the 27th January writes that this law will upset one of the radical principles of English rule in

India—the system of checks and counter-checks. This system prevents the possibility of individual oppression. The people, therefore, like it as placing a check on the vagaries of angry subordinate officials and will not like it changed. It cannot be denied that there is something in this idea. The way to oppression by subordinates will certainly be facilitated if these checks of successive appeals to higher authorities are taken away—though oftentimes the existence of these checks leads to costly and tedious litigation. Then, again, the grant of extended powers to village panchayats and mandals, in the present circumstances of the country, will only create fresh opportunities of oppression. This is the inevitable inference from the experience one has already got of the working of municipalities and village panchayats. Truly has Professor Cowell said that British rule in India is a series of experiments. At one time centralization was all the craze and all the village organizations were destroyed. Now the wind has veered the other way round. It may be confidently asserted that the new legislation is sure to lead to oppression on the people in a new form.

KHULNAVAN,
Jan. 27th, 1912.

BASMATI,
Jan. 27th, 1912.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

72. Having fresh in memory the disparagements of the *Times* against the Gaekwar's trouble. the *Hetavarta* [Osseutta] of the 25th January declares itself in favour of the *Maharaja* of Baroda and the publication of his letter of apology but not of the Viceroy's reply to it, the *Hetavarta* [Osseutta] of the 25th January smells some political cause behind the sudden postponement of the marriage of Princess Indira, but hopes that the Gaekwar will not fall into any serious trouble.

HETAVARTA,
Jan. 25th, 1912.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

73. The *Hetavard* [Calcutta] of the 26th January declares itself in favour of a King's Way being kept up on the Maidan to commemorate a unique historic event in *Osseutta's* history.

HETAVARD,
Jan. 26th, 1912.

74. The *Satya Shatav-Dharma* [Calcutta] of the 28th January writes:—
False rumours about Mr. Tilak. We do not understand what the object in giving currency to false rumours in connection with (the release of) Mahatma (sage) Tilak was? By so doing they simply offend his admirers and give them unnecessary pain, for no good can be expected.

SATYA SHATAV-
DHARMA,
Jan. 28th, 1912.

75. The entire population, and especially the Mahrattas, writes the *Sanyavans* [Calcutta] of the 25th January, would have been immensely pleased if Mr. Tilak had been released. If Government releases Mr. Tilak and other political prisoners even now, a wave of joy will pass through the country.

SANYAVANS,
Jan. 25th, 1912.

76. The *Basmati* [Calcutta] of the 27th January is sorry to hear that Mr. Tilak is not going to be released. The present political situation is peaceful, and besides most Indians believe that Mr. Tilak is not a seditious. Anyway, amidst this disappointment, it is some pleasure to know that he is enjoying good health.

BASMATI,
Jan. 27th, 1912.

PRASAR.
Jan. 26th, 1912.

77. The *Prasun* [Katwa] of the 26th January speaks very strongly against the attitude of the Anglo-Indian press towards the Bengalis as it was before the Royal visit. Actuated by an anti-Hindu spirit the Anglo-Indian editors did more harm to India than the Partition of Bengal itself. In fact, they were in India what Anglo-American editors had been in America before the declaration of American independence. They had, moreover, the ear of the rulers of the country and this made the Indians extremely anxious. The anxiety has now been dispelled by the Royal visit, which has convinced the Indian people that there is no difference between His Imperial Majesty's Black and White subjects. Moreover, the Indian mind has, in consequence of the Royal visit, been disabused of the idea that the English care only for the interests of their own nation. Indians have now realized that there are many disinterested, just and beneficent men amongst them, and that they try their best to remove wants and grievances brought to their notice.

The Royal visit has removed all the sorrows and troubles of the Indians, and if they can henceforth work with zeal and enthusiasm in the vast field of work lying before them, they will undoubtedly be able to earn the respect of the whole world.

MUHAMMADI,
Jan. 26th, 1912.

78. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 26th January prays that clemency may be shown to Esmail Hossain Shirazi, now undergoing imprisonment for having written a seditious book named *Anal Prabha*. The Moslems would be glad to see him released now.

HITAVARTA,
Jan. 26th, 1912.

79. In the opinion of the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 25th January the real cause of unrest in India is the attitude of the European members of the Civil Service, who as a body, with a very few honourable exceptions here and there, oppose the educated Indians at every step and are avowedly hostile to each and every measure calculated to contribute to the progress of India. In support of this view the paper refers to the mass of opinion expressed by the European officials on the subject of Mr. Gokhale's Education Bill, which is as a rule adverse.

These officers apprehend that unrest will spread along with the spread of primary education. It is quite right if it means that the illiterate masses, cultivators and artisans who now silently suffer their improper treatment will, after receiving some education, raise their voice against any maltreatment they may be subjected to and try to make it reach the Government. Surely there can be no unrest greater than this!

Compare the genuine sympathy and affection of the King-Emperor for the subjects as is manifest in His Majesty's command which directed the Government of India to recognize the foremost claim of mass education on the Indian exchequer, with the views of these sages of the Indian Civil Service ruling over the country in His Majesty's name, who have discovered germs of unrest and sedition in the spread of education.

The journal particularly notices and criticises the opinions of the Collectors of Fatehpur and Allahabad and the Commissioner of Benares and remarks that when there are such officials there is nothing to wonder at if unrest prevails in the country.

In conclusion the paper hopes that Government not listening to these peoples, who would never support what is good for India, will do what is best ever watering and protecting with care and sympathy the tender sprouts of hope raised by the sweet words of His Majesty lest they die out.

DAINIK CHANDRA KA.
Jan. 27th, 1912.

80. Referring to the scheme as delineated in Lord Hardinge's despatch "The future of India." of gradually extending the rights of self-government to the Indians under the control of the Government of India, the *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 27th January says that the Indians have by this means got all that they want. A beginning has been made towards self-government in India in consequence of the auspicious Royal visit. The Indians are not ungrateful, and they will ever cherish the highest respect and gratitude for the British Sovereign and the British Government for all the good they have received from them. The new policy of administration will, as a whole, receive universal approval in India, although there may be differences in matters of detail. But this policy may change with the

change of Government in England, and there is no knowing which way the destiny of India will then be guided, in the interests of Englishmen, or in the interests of Indians. However, if India gets the position which Australia and other colonies enjoy, she will be treated equally with them. There is, therefore, no cause for anxiety.

81. In the course of a long article, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 25th January says that the political agitation in India "Self-government in India." during the last few years proves that contact with the enlightened British rule has wakened in the hearts of the Indians a desire to have a gradually-expanding share in the government of the country, with the ultimate aim to get complete self-government on the colonial line. Lord Morley perceived this aspiration on the part of the Indians, and, in spite of all that he might have said about the impossibility of putting the moon into their hands, tried to gratify it by means of various administrative reforms instead of trying to throttle it. Again, in the official despatch on the annulment of the Partition of Bengal and the transference of the headquarters of the Government of India to Delhi, Lord Crewe and Lord Hardinge have spoken of the necessity of Provincial autonomy for India. In this state of things Government should make arrangements to place real power in the hands of the representatives of the people in Legislative Councils, and for this reason the Council Regulations should be so revised as to enable the real leaders of the country to be returned to the Councils. The system of special representation should be so modified as to conform to Lord Morley's original scheme, if not altogether abolished. Let the privilege of direct voting now enjoyed solely by Musalmans be extended to all Indians, and greater opportunities be given for the representatives of the educated community. Let education and not wealth be made the qualification for voting at elections. The number of elected members should also be increased. In District Boards also the number of elected members should be increased and they should have non-official elected chairmen. The powers also of District Boards and Municipalities should be increased. Let advisory committees composed of non-official members be created in all districts for advising District Magistrates in the discharge of their duties.

In conclusion the writer urges the people of the country to agitate for the above privileges, and asks the leading public men to get themselves elected to the Legislative Councils, District Boards and Municipalities. Self-government, says the writer, is our aim, and we ought always to make good use of the rights and privileges we acquire. The aspiration which has been wakened in us is unconquerable. If we struggle on with patience and coolness and by constitutional methods, the happy day will surely come when we shall get self-government. That day will be a glorious day for India and the brightest day of British rule.

82. The *Alpanch* [Bankipore] of the 26th January has an article from a The Muhammadans and the Indian National Congress. Dacca correspondent who, considering the advancement of the Muhammadans in education, says that

it is time for the Muhammadans to join the Congress. The late Sir Syed Ahmed was against this movement only on account of the backwardness of the Muhammadans in education, but now that they have made satisfactory progress in it, Sir Syed, had he been alive, would himself have advised the Muhammadans to take part in the proceedings of the Congress. If the Muhammadans join the next Congress the problem of the Hindu-Muhammadan unity, which has been puzzling the minds of the leaders of both the communities, would be solved.

83. The *Sulabh Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 26th January publishes.

"Our duty." An appeal to educated Indians to counteract all sorts of evil motives to Government by promoting a movement to teach the public the benefits of British rule, to have faith in the honest intentions of Government, and generally to promote among all sections of the Indian public a spirit of concord and good-feeling as subjects of a common Emperor.

Sanjivani,
Jan. 25th, 1912.

Alpanch,
Jan. 26th, 1912.

Sulabh Samachar,
Jan. 26th, 1912.

HITAVADI,
Jan. 26th, 1912.

HITAVADI,
Jan. 26th, 1912.

SAMBALPUR HITAKI,
Jan. 13th, 1912.

GARJATBASINI,
Jan. 20th, 1912.

URIYA AND NAVA-
SAMVAD,
Jan. 17th, 1912.

URIYA PRAKRIKA,
Jan. 20th, 1912.

84. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 26th January, in discussing the question of India's industrial development, suggests legislation (1) making it obligatory for all European joint-stock industrial concerns working in India with English capital to reserve a portion of the shares for Indian capital and (2) fixing terms on which such concerns may be bought up outright by Indians. Government ought to help Indians in this way because they are wanting now both in capital and business experience. Furthermore, Government might encourage such zamindars as invest their savings in industrial concerns and might, perhaps, even guarantee a certain percentage of profits on such concerns in some cases. The promotion of technical education and industrial exhibitions, too, should form part of its duties in this connexion. And lastly, the question of shortage of labour supply facing all industries should be solved by the introduction of universal primary education and the abolition of all indentured systems of labour.

85. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 26th January writes that Sir J. B. Fuller is now in Calcutta. It is not known whether any of his old admirers will give him a public reception. He must have now realized the inwardness of Partition schemes. He will doubtless on his return home tell what his thoughts are at the reunion of Bengal. Sir Andrew Fraser has already loudly praised the new arrangements. What great time-servers they all are !

URIYA PAPERS.

86. The *Sambalpur Hitaishi* [Bamra] of the 13th January reports that a public meeting was held at Sambalpur in which it was resolved to memorialise Government for the amalgamation of all the Uriya-speaking tracts including in the Sambalpur district the zamindaries of Taljhar, Chandrapur and Padmapur now under the Central Provinces Government, on the formation of the new Province of Bihar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa.

87. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 20th January publishes letters Proposed amalgamation of Ganjam received from its correspondents at Biruli and with Orissa. Sarangi in the Ganjam district, reporting that public meetings were held at these two places in order to memorialise the local Government as well as the Government of India for amalgamating Ganjam with Orissa.

88. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 7th January reports that a similar meeting was held with the same object in view at Jalsunter in Ganjam on 12th January 1912.

89. The *Utkalipika* [Cuttack] of the 20th January reports that two copies of a memorial addressed to Government for uniting Ganjam with Orissa—one in English and the other in Uriya—have been circulated by the Utkal Sabha of Ganjam for obtaining the signature of the people of that district, and the editor of the paper has received an Uriya copy of the same for publication. It also reports that at a public meeting held at Khurda on the 7th instant it was resolved to send a deputation to the Collector of Puri and the Commissioner of the Orissa Division with two memorials to Government for including in the new province to be formed all the Uriya-speaking tracts and for establishing the capital of the new province at some place more central than Patna.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 3rd February 1912.

CONFIDENTIAL.]

No. 5 of 1912

REPORT (PART II)

ON

NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 3rd February 1912.

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
List of native-owned English newspapers received and dealt with by the Bengal Special Department	88	(A)—General—	
I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.		Village panchayat scheme	86
Nil.		Self-government	87
II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.		Ditto	ib.
(a)—Police—		The capital of the new Province	88
The Dacca Police and His Excellency's visit	85	Hindus and Muhammadans of Behar	ib.
The Indian Police	... ib.	Separation of Bengal from Behar	ib.
(b)—Working of the Courts—		Official meddlesomeness	ib.
Establishment of a separate High Court for Behar	85	Ditto	ib.
(c)—Jails—		Dismissal of a clerk of the Registration Department at Ahmednagar.	ib.
Nil.		Ditto ditto ditto	ib.
(d)—Education—		Lord Carmichael, Governor of Bengal	90
Hindu and Moslem Universities	85	(B)—LEGISLATION.	
The Bolepur Brahmacharyaaram and the Director of Public Instruction, New Province.	86	Administrative operations of the new Provincial Government	90
Institution of State scholarships	... ib.	Abolition of the last grade of the Executive Branch of the Provincial Civil Service of Bengal.	ib.
(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—		Ditto ditto ditto	ib.
Nil.		Amalgamation of Post and Telegraph offices	91
(f)—Questions affecting the land—		Territorial redistribution	ib.
Nil.		Ditto	ib.
(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation—		Ditto	ib.
Nil.		Ditto	ib.
		The change of the capital of India from Calcutta to Delhi.	ib.
		(C)—NATIVE STATES.	
		Nil.	
		(D)—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.	
		Nil.	
		(E)—MISCELLANEOUS.	
		Babu Krishna Kumar Mitter and the Special Branch of the C. I. D.	92
		Appointment of Sir A. Earle as Chief Commissioner of Assam.	93
		The visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to Dacca	ib.
		The sine of salam	ib.
		His Excellency the Viceroy's tribute to Bengal	ib.

equal to 5.04

LIANZEDUN

Report (1945)

sin *Argydeum* bis *Argydeum* *Argydeum* *Argydeum*

... A THOUSAND

**LIST OF NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH
BY THE BENGAL SPECIAL DEPARTMENT.**

[As it stood on 1st January 1911.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Basar Patrika"	Calcutta	... Daily	Kali Prasanna Chatterji, age 47, Brahmin	3,000
2	"Bihar Herald"	Patna	... Weekly	Manmoto Nath Roy	600
3	"Biharee" ...	Bankipore	... Do.	Sihya Sankar Sahai, zamindar and pleader of criminal court, Patna.	700
4	"Bengalee" ...	Calcutta	... Daily	Surendra Nath Banerji and Kali Nath Roy.	About 6,500
5	"Bihar" ...	Patna	... Monthly	Rai Bahadur Gajadhar Parahad, Kayastha, pleader, age 62.	300
6	"Hindoo Patriot"	Calcutta	... Daily	Srish Chandra Sarbadhikari, age 43, and Kailash Chandra Kanjilal, pleader, Small Cause Court, also contributes.	700
7	"Indian Echo"	Ditto	... Weekly	Kunju Behary Bose, age 45, Kayastha...	600
8	"Indian Empire"	Ditto	... Do.	Kesab Chandra Banerji, B.A., age 46, Brahmin.	1,500
9	"Indian Mirror"	Ditto	... Daily	Rai Narendra Nath Sen Bahadur, age 63, head of the Maha-Bodhi Society.	1,000
10	"Indian Nation"	Ditto	... Weekly	Not known	500
11	"Kayastha Messenger"	Gaya	... Do.	Bidyanand Moklar, of Mohalla Mursipore, Kayastha, age 40 years.	500
12	"Musalman"	Do.	... Do.	A. Rasul and M. Rahman, Muhammadans.	500
13	"Reis and Rayyat"	Do.	... Do.	Jogesh Chandra Dutt, age 60 years, a Calcutta house-owner.	500
14	"Star of Utkal"	Cuttack	... Do.	Kherode Chandra Roy Chaudhuri, Head Master of a Government College.	500
15	"Telegraph"	Calcutta	... Do.	Surendra Nath Bose, B.A., age 39 years	2,000
16	"Comrade"	Ditto	... Do.	Mr. Mahomed Ali, B.A. (Oxon), a Muhammadan, age 29 years.	2,000

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

245. In commenting on the Police circular that has been issued laying down stringent rules in connection with His Excellency's visit to Dacca, the *Bengalee* says that all this is marked by an absolute air of suspicion

The Dacca Police and His Excellency's visit
about the attitude of the people of Dacca in regard to His Excellency the Viceroy. The journal does not think there is the smallest ground or justification for the entertainment of such a suspicion. The modification of the partition has evoked deep and widespread enthusiasm throughout East Bengal, and the people are anxious to show their gratitude to the illustrious statesman to whose initiative they owe this great boon. The Police circular will mar that effusive display of loyal and grateful feeling with which the heart of East Bengal is so full. The journal hopes the circular will be withdrawn and the people will be allowed to have their own way in the display of their gratitude to their benefactor.

246. The editor of the *Telegraph* states that there is a perfect epidemic of cases against the police in various parts of the empire. However much he may regret their necessity, he is glad that they have been instituted. Not because he gloats over the difficulties of the police, but because he sees in them a desire on the part of the higher authorities to take due notice of charges against the guardians of peace. This is what is necessary to reform the police. At present there is a belief among the public that the police may do anything they choose with impunity, without being made responsible for the same. This is a very undesirable state of things. When, however, the police find that they are guilty of any offence they would have to answer for, just as any private individual, they are sure to mend their ways and be what they are expected to be. The editor hopes that justice will be done in all the cases that are pending in the various courts.

BENGAL, 26th Jan. 1912.

TELEGRAPH, 27th Jan. 1912.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

247. Regarding the appointment of Behari lawyers to the High Court, the *Beharee* remembers the opposition that was made by the High Court Bar, when Mr. Justice Sharif-ud-din was appointed a Judge. The journal cannot also ignore the fact that there is only one Behari Subordinate Judge in the whole Provincial Judicial Service at present, and is determined to put an end to the state of things under which such injustice and such abuses of the rights of the children of the soil are possible. This can only be done by having a separate High Court and a separate Provincial Judicial Service for Behar, and it will be content with nothing short of them.

BEHAR, 28th Jan. 1912.

(c)—Education.

248. In commenting on the subject of Mr. Gokhale's Elementary Education Bill, the *Indian Nation* says: education is one of the noblest gifts of England to India and that it is generally admitted; but Lord Curzon evidently thought otherwise, and so he passed certain measures which had the effect of narrowing the area of high education and making it more expensive. It came to be said in his time that Indians were over-educated, that education had turned their heads and that they had become so numerous that the Government did not know what to do with them. As regards the expenditure on elementary education in some of the countries referred to by Mr. Gokhale, it is interesting to observe that while in the United States of America, the expenditure per head of the population is 16s., in England and Wales 10s., in Japan 1s. 2d., and in Russia 7½d., in India

INDIAN NATION, 22nd Jan. 1912.

it is barely one penny. And the result of this parsimony in education and extravagance in the Military and other departments is that for mental backwardness India is a bye-word among the nations of the world. The Bill is not a perfect measure, which perhaps no measure is, and may have to undergo several changes before it becomes law ; but if one is to have elementary education for the masses, there is no escape from its two fundamental principles, compulsion and education rate. The principle of compulsion is suggested by the practical experience of the whole civilized world ; and no argument has yet convinced the journal that, with proper safeguards, it is not equally applicable to India.

As regards the provision for the levy of a special education rate, the journal for one agrees with those who think that the whole liability for elementary education rests upon the shoulders of Government ; but when the Government says it cannot afford the cost of such a measure, then the only course left open to the Indians is to draw upon their own limited resources in the shape of a local education rate and ask the Government to contribute a certain proportion from its own exchequer.

249. The *Bengalee* desires to call prominent attention to the following circular letter which has been issued by the Director of Public Instruction in Eastern Bengal and Assam :—“ It has come to my knowledge that

an institution known as the *Santiniketan* or

Brahmacharyasram at Bolepur in the Birbhum district of Bengal is a place altogether unsuitable for the education of the sons of Government servants. As I have information that some Government servants in this Province have sent their children there, I think it necessary to ask you to warn any well-disposed Government servant whom you know or believe to have sons at this institution or to be about to send sons to it, to withdraw them or refrain from sending them, as the case may be ; any connection with the institution in question is likely to prejudice the future of the boys who remain pupils of it after the issue of the present warning.” The circular speaks for itself. It shows that the modification of the partition has not come a day too soon.

TELEGRAPH,
27th Jan. 1912.

250. In commenting on the contemplation of the Madras Government to institute a State scholarship tenable to any

Institution of State scholarships. University in the United Kingdom, the *Telegraph* says that the Eurasians are all statutory Indians,

and it is thus open to them to compete for existing scholarships. There is thus no necessity for providing special scholarships for them. Indeed the institution of any such scholarship would be regarded as unfair to the children of the soil. The Eurasians are as much Indians as are the Hindus and Muhammadans, the Jains and the Parsis. If, therefore, an additional Scholarship were instituted for all classes, the journal would not only have been glad, but would thank the Government for this liberality. As for the Europeans, the journal does not think that the Government is justified in making such provisions for them, the simple reason that the Europeans who come out to India with their families, do so for purposes of gain out of this country. Such being the case, it is for them to find the money to educate their children.

(h)—General.

INDIAN MIRROR.
31st Jan. 1912.

251. The *Indian Mirror* says that Rai Kunja Lala Singh Saraswati, Honorary Secretary of the Hindu Somaj, has written a pamphlet, propounding a carefully considered scheme, based on the principles enunciated in the Report of the Decentralization Commission, which begins with the evil of litigation, and pays a deserved tribute to the admirable system of the administration of justice under British rule, which gives equal advantages to the rich and the poor. He points out, however, with good reason, that the elaborate and complex system of justice obtaining at present is responsible in some measure for the spread of litigation. The “only” solution of the problem, in his

opinion, lies in the wider application of the principles of arbitration. The journal has more than once expressed its conviction that the system of arbitration is calculated to do much good to the community, provided that it is confined within well-defined limits, so as not to encroach on the functions of the courts of law. Nevertheless, it can be safely assumed that the *panchayat* system can be introduced with great advantage in settling the majority of petty cases which now come before the courts. Any such system, in order to be successful, must have the sanction of the Government.

The village *panchayat* scheme is, on the whole, one that is calculated to do much for the improvement of village communities. The writer is appreciative of all that is being done, but thinks that something more need be done. He feels that if full effect be given to the recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission in this respect, the public requirements will be adequately met. There can be no two opinions about the importance of village organisation, since it lies at the base, so to speak, of Indian national life. Representation on Councils, larger powers of elected members, and things of the kind sound well enough, but the essential fact which is often forgotten is that it is the ignorant, toiling masses that virtually constitute the Indian nation. If villages decay, what good in towns flourishing? It is to be hoped that Rai Kunja Lala Singh's eminently sound words will make the leaders of the people realise how much depends upon the well-being and progress of the village communities.

252. The *Indian Mirror* says that one of the resolutions unanimously carried at the last and previous meetings of the

Self-government.

Congress prays for "the extension of the applica-

INDIAN MIRROR,
21st Jan. 1912.

tion of the principle of election into the constitution of all local bodies." While the journal is in strong sympathy with the motive which underlies the adoption of this resolution, it should like to point out that there are places where the elective system has not worked quite satisfactorily and would prove a failure but for official supervision. If an efficient Chairman, a Vice-Chairman, or even a good Commissioner get into bad odour by doing his duties, he will never seek the votes, especially of the proletariat, which now sadly preponderate on the Municipal Boards in the mufassil, and whose favour so often gained without merit and lost without a crime is successfully sought by inferior candidates who appeal to the worst side of human nature. But these good and true men should be retained and their good work continued. Surely then it is a plain duty of one's patriots to device such means as would secure their nomination by the Government failing their election by the people.

253. The *Indian Nation* says: "Self-government, such as obtains in

Ibid.

British colonies, is a noble ideal, and we are

perfectly justified in keeping that before our eyes;

INDIAN NATION,
22nd Jan. 1912.

but is it attainable to-day or to-morrow or even in the lifetime of the present generation? Consider where we stand in the scale of civilisation, when we have only 4 women and 18 men per thousand who are literate; when there are millions of our countrymen whom we look upon as 'untouchables'; when we have about a hundred thousand widows of less than five years, and caste rules still forbid sea voyage, and Mr. Basu's Special Marriage Bill is condemned as a dangerous innovation; when many Hindus do not sufficiently realise the fact that there are 65 million Muhammadans whose interests and feelings have to be cared for and the Muhammadans are equally oblivious of the interests and feelings of 240 million Hindus—when this is the condition to which we have been brought by centuries of decay and degradation, to talk of a national government for India to-day is to make ourselves the laughing stock of the civilised world. Agitate for political rights by all means, but do not forget that the true salvation of India lies in the amelioration of its social and moral conditions."

254. In commenting on the notification and declaration published in

The capital of the new Province. the last issue of the *Calcutta Gazette*, the *Behar*

Advocate writes as follows:—"When the question of the seat of the Government of the new Province had not been finally sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India, when it is almost certain that the offices of the new Government will go under canvas at Ranchi next summer when the changes come into force, when the people of Orissa, Chota

BEHAR ADVOCATE,
22nd Jan. 1912.

Nagpur and portions of Behar itself had raised their voice against the unsuitability of Patna or Bankipore as the capital of the territories to be placed under the Lieutenant-Governor of Behar, we do not understand why more consideration should not have been given to the public feeling before coming to a definite conclusion."

BEHAR ADVOCATE,
22nd Jan. 1912.

255. The *Behar Advocate* is told that the Hindus and Muhammadans of Behar are thinking of amicably settling all differences that exist between them, and for this purpose the Muhammadans are going to issue an appeal to the Moslem masses to put a stop to cow-killing, religious sanction being against it. The Hindus also will make a similar appeal to the Hindu masses not to interfere in other people's religious observances. There is some rumour about the Muhammadans not utilising their special electorate privileges in Behar.

The journal wishes the above statements which appear in the columns of several of its contemporaries were correct and the so-called good feeling existing between the two communities more real than what it is at present.

256. Commenting on the subject of the separation of Bengal from

Separation of Bengal from Behar. Behar, the *Amrita Basar Patrika* says that it is indebted to two small sections of the Bengali and Behari communities, one headed by Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee and his friends, who, again, were completely in the hands of Sir Henry Cotton and Mr. C. J. O'Donnell in this matter, and the other to a handful of young Beharis known as the self-seeking Patna clique of lawyers. They represented to the Government that, in reuniting the Bengali-speaking population of Eastern and Northern Bengal with those of the Western, it was necessary that Bengal should be separated from Behar; and the Government took them at their word. On the other hand, if the Viceroy had graciously been pleased to invite public opinion on the subject, His Excellency would have found that the educated aristocracy and gentry in the country—the Zemindars, Merchants, Barristers, Vakils, Attorneys, etc., generally-speaking,—in short the bulk of the people in Bengal and Behar, were strongly opposed to such separation. Even now there are few thoughtful men who do not deplore the separation, though they are bound to accept the decision of the Government in this respect.

The journal enquires: Why did not Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee and his friends agitate for the Sind system, instead of advocating the separation of Bengal from Behar and Orissa, either directly or indirectly, which has brought such immense mischief to the country? For, then the good Viceroy, who has already given undoubted proof of his genuine love for the people of this country on various occasions, might have advised his beloved King-Emperor to modify the partition in a way which would have been satisfactory to all parties, barring, of course, the Patna clique of lawyers, who are now moving heaven and earth to have a separate High Court in Behar, so that they might make their pile, as if, as soon as that Court has been established, people would run to them with their cases, and they would be deluged with briefs.

Alas, alas, it is through the short-sightedness of some of the leaders of Bengal and its best Anglo-Indian friend that it has got a boon which is in the nature of a sweet-bitter. In a future issue the journal will describe the nature of the mischief entailed on the country by the separation of Bengal from Behar.

BENGALEE,
26th Jan. 1912.

257. In commenting on the unwarrantable interference on the part of certain officials with the legitimate demonstration of public feeling regarding the adjustment of territorial boundaries, the *Bengalee* states that it would be as well if the Government were to give a hint to the local authorities that they must leave the people alone in the determination of this question, and that their meddlesomeness is uncalled for and is not wanted. From Sylhet the same story is repeated. A quasi-Government official has been permitted to use the name of Government in his opposition to the inclusion of Sylhet in the Bengal Presidency. But the fact remains that Hindus and Mussalmans are united in the prayer that Sylhet should form a part of reunited Bengal. The journal fears that in the new Province and in parts of the old, this spirit of official meddlesomeness still exists and is now mischievously at work in certain places. The journal appeals to those responsible for the good name of the Government to

intervene and to put a stop to anything which might savour of interference on the part of officials with the expression of public opinion upon a matter of such vital importance as the readjustment of the boundaries of the Province. The journal trusts that it does not appeal in vain.

258. Commenting upon the strange proceedings of the Municipal Commissioners of Naraingunge in connection with the Official meddlesomeness.

Excellency the Viceroy, the editor of the *Bengalee* says that if this were merely a solitary incident—an isolated instance of eccentricity—he should not have thought it worth while to give it more than a passing notice. But he fears it represents the temper of at least a section of officials in the new Province in regard to the Royal boons, especially the one involving the modification of the partition. The editor hears of official meddlesomeness on all sides with popular movements in regard to the settlement of territorial boundaries. This uncalled for and mischievous official interference is part of a wider movement embodying the sentiment of strong dissatisfaction with the modification of the partition.

The Municipal Commissioners forwarded the resolution to Mr. Glen in Calcutta, requesting that an address be drafted on the lines resolved upon and to obtain the necessary approval from the authorities. After Mr. Glen interviewed His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam, he sent them a wire to the effect that an address on the lines suggested was impossible. It is a serious allegation to make against an official occupying the position of the Lieutenant-Governor of a Province that he advised the omission of all reference to a great Royal boon which had thrown the country into raptures of joy, from an address to be presented to the representative of the Sovereign. But if what the correspondent says is correct—and the editor has no reason to disbelieve his statement—the allegation rests upon the authority of Mr. Glen himself.

259. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes as follows:—“Is it possible that another epidemic of *salaam*-phobia has set in? Or else why should we be face to face with instances here and instances there? The facts of the Chingleput case are by now known widely to the public.

Dismissal of a clerk of the Registration Department at Ahmednagar.

Here are the details of another case hailing from another province, in which a Government officer has been deprived of his employment. It is the *Mahatta* which has unearthed the present case of *salaam*-phobia in an officer of the rank and authority of a District Magistrate. It would appear that a clerk of the Registration Department at Ahmednager one day, two months back, entered the cutcherry house face to face with the District Superintendent of Police whom he did not salute. He was taken to task for this, when he explained that he felt afraid to *salaam* the functionary. The District Magistrate, however, was not satisfied with this. He dismissed the clerk, charging him with telling a gross falsehood. Although we can find no justification for this action of the Magistrate in depriving a Government employé of his bread, when a mere reprimand or at the worst a fine would have satisfied the ends of discipline and justice, we were not prepared for what followed. Not content with the sorry exhibition of his power and authority—misplaced on the face of it in the present instance—the Magistrate is said to have issued a circular stating that all Indians must *salaam* all European officers. We are not told—though we would not be surprised at it—whether the circular states that even a superior Indian officer must salute a subordinate European. Remarkable as this is, more remarkable still is the fact that in the document the Magistrate is said to have labelled the Mahratti Brahman community by stigmatising them as seditious.

We invite the attention of His Excellency Sir George Clarke to the above case and request that the Governor would call for the record and do substantial justice not only to the Registration clerk, but also to the Brahman community of Deccan.”

260. In commenting on the subject of the dismissal of a clerk of the Registration Department at Ahmednagar, the editor of the *Telegraph* fully agrees with his contemporary in holding that the Magistrate has inflicted a far more severe punishment than is warranted by the offence. No doubt official discipline and etiquette must be

BENGALEE,
27th Jan. 1912.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
28th Jan. 1912.

TELEGRAPH,
27th Jan. 1912.

preserved. No doubt subordinate officials should salute superiors ; but still this mere omission of a *salaam* should never cost a man his bread and that of his dependants. The editor wonders if His Gracious Majesty or His Excellency the Viceroy would countenance this. Nor is this all. In the one case, a Joint Magistrate convicts a child for *salaaming* him ; in the other, a District Magistrate dismisses a Government servant for *not salaaming* a District Superintendent of Police. Here then are two cases fit to figure in the Legal Pillory of *Truth*.

TELEGRAPH,
27th Jan. 1912.

261. The editor of the *Telegraph* says that the one difficulty in the way of rulers of India is that they are unapproachable. Lord Carmichael, Governor of Bengal. to the children of the soil—hugged in by ring after ring of zealous European officials who would, wherever they can, keep off the Indian "beggars." They fear—these officials trained in the bureaucratic atmosphere of India—that if once the children of the soil were admitted to anything like contact with the rulers, they would be able to convince them as to what would be best for both the rulers and the ruled and their own. The editor, therefore, hopes that His Lordship would, like Lord Hardinge, see both sides of the shield before he comes to decide any question.

III.—LEGISLATION.

BEHAR ADVOCATE,
22nd Jan. 1912.

262. The *Bihar Advocate* observes that by nature the Beharis are a modest race with no ambition to compete with the Bengalis, and all that they like is that no portion of their province be a play-ground for the people of Bengal, and they confidently trust that if they are left alone, they will be fully successful in forming a competent acting agency for carrying out the administrative operations of the new Provincial Government. It is obvious that a provincial leaning is not a sin, nor can it be characterised as a "clannish patriotism." If provincial leaning or a provincial partiality in matters of Provincial Government appointments be condemned as a "clannish patriotism" or as opposed to national patriotism for imperial concerns, the journal may only say that it does not quite understand the message of autonomy on the wholesome principles of which His Excellency Lord Hardinge laid so much stress in his memorable despatch to the Secretary of State, recommending the separation of Behar from Bengal. Evidently what the journal's friend, the *Patrika*, desires, is that though the Beharis have got a Lieutenant-Governor of their own, the loaves and crumbs of the offices, however small and worthless they may be, should still remain in the hands of the "Babus" on the so-called "efficiency" of the public service!

BEHAR ADVOCATE,
22nd Jan. 1912.

Administrative operations of the new Provincial Government.

263. In commenting on the decision of the Government of Bengal to abolish the 8th grade of Deputy Collectors and Deputy Magistrates, the *Bihar Advocate* desires to draw the attention of the Government to the injustice that is being done to the members of the Judicial Branch in not bettering their status. The journal need hardly say that, unlike the probationary Deputy Collectors, the officiating and the probationary Munsifs have to labour hard from the very first day of their appointment, and that it is not before three or four years that an officiating Munsif becomes a permanent member of the Judicial Branch of the Provincial Civil Service, drawing a salary of Rs. 250 a month, whereas a member of the Executive Branch undergoes a probationary period of a year or so and at once begins (under the new orders) to draw Rs. 250. It appears to be also an anomaly that the salary attached to both officiating and probationary appointments in the former is the same, viz., Rs. 200. Now that some consideration has been shown to one branch of the Provincial Civil Service, the journal thinks the grievance of the other should also be removed by raising the pay during the probationary period from Rs. 200 to Rs. 250, and fixing the salary of the permanent grade at Rs. 300.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
25th Jan. 1912.

264. In commenting on the abolition of the 8th grade of the Executive Branch of the Provincial Civil Service of Bengal, *Ibid.* the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says that it is not clear with what object the abolition has been sanctioned. If it has been done with a view to improve the prospects of the junior members of the Service, it will, at the same time, create an awful congestion in the now last grade, because the sanctioned arrangement will add a considerable number to the already existing

number of officers in the 7th grade. It is apparent that the officers serving in the grade of Rs. 400 and Rs. 500 will not be benefited in the least, though, as a matter of fact, these grades appear at present to be so congested that all chances of promotion from them may be regarded as out of sight. The journal has made so many earnest appeals to the authorities to remove the officially-admitted "grievances" of this Service that it is almost tired of writing any more, but the importance of the subject and the popular solicitude for efficient working of the Judicial Branch of the Provincial Civil Service are naturally so great that, however willing one may be, one cannot help repeating one's appeals to the Chief Justice of Bengal to take up the cause of his deserving subordinates. The Local Government, of its own accord, the journal fears, will scarcely look to any grievances of this branch of the public service, however well-founded they may be.

265. In commenting on the resolution issued by Government, amalgamating the two great departments of Post and Telegraph, the *Bengalee* need scarcely say that

Amalgamation of Post and Telegraph offices.

Indian opinion will welcome the experiment which

the Government of India has decided to make. In all civilised countries these departments are associated with each other, and there is no reason why India should in this matter reject the experience of other countries.

266. The editor of the *Beharee*, in commenting on the separation of Behar from Bengal, says that what he would insist

Territorial redistribution.

is that his Bengali friends should identify with

his interests honestly and completely and therein lies the advancement both of Beharis and domiciled Bengalis in Behar. The way to accomplish this consummation is certainly not the tactics employed by some Bengali gentlemen of Bhagalpur. These should be condemned emphatically by all sensible Bengalis domiciled in Behar. The editor understands that endeavours are also made to form a Bengali Defence Association in Behar; he does not know what it would be, but he would like to tell his Bengali friends that they would be making a great tactical blunder if they start an Association, the ultimate result of which will be to promote the present tension of feeling.

267. In discussing the question of territorial redistribution and the attempts made by some Bengali gentlemen to

Ibid.

take away portions of Bhagalpur, Purnea and the

Sonthal Parganas to Bengal, the *Beharee* says that the controversy is fruitless; any portion of Behar, except Darjeeling district, being taken to Bengal will create vehement opposition, and the journal is confident that Government will do nothing of the kind.

268. In commenting on the subject of territorial redistribution, the

Ibid.

Reis and Bayyet states that one of the reasons of

the transfer of the seat of the Empire to Delhi, is

its central position. To maintain that contention, it is, the journal presumes, necessary to abandon Burma. For, with Burma as a part of India, Calcutta is more central than Delhi. For the purposes of the present Governor-General's Council, the annexation of King Theebaw's dominions in 1886, was a mistake. To the ordinary understanding, the unrest in Bengal is reason for a longer stay of the Government of India in Calcutta than at Simla. But concentration of attention to the diseased part is no policy of Lord Hardinge and his Council, and of Lord Crewe and his Council.

269. In commenting on the memorial submitted by the Indian Association to the Government of Bengal regarding the redistribution of territories, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*

Ibid.

says that Babu Surendra Nath has to please his Behari friends and also serve his own kith and kin—the domiciled Bengalis in Behar. This is an impossible feat under the present circumstances, and so he is bound to turn a somersault like the man who attempts to move in two boats with one foot in each. The journal must, however, strongly protest against such inconsistency on the part of its public men, especially when their opinion has begun to count with the authorities; for, it is fraught with dire mischief. Not content with causing the separation of Behar from Bengal by such ill-formed opinions, they have begun to add insult to injury by not consulting the various interests concerned

BENGALEE,
26th Jan. 1912.

BEHAREE,
26th Jan. 1912.

BEHAREE,
26th Jan. 1912.

REIS AND BAYYET,
27th Jan. 1912.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
27th Jan. 1912.

when submitting a memorial on their behalf. Babu Surendra Nath not only knew full well that the Bengali residents of Bhagalpur have, from the very outset, been agitating to get themselves incorporated with Bengal, but also admitted the validity of their claim in his own paper. Under such circumstances, the conduct of his Association in omitting Bhagalpur from its memorial not only belies its representative character, but throws a lurid light on the methods of work of some of one's so-called popular organisations.

270. In commenting on the representation of the Indian Association regarding the redistribution of boundaries, the

Indian Mirror says that those who have taken any pains to ascertain the public feeling in this matter must have noticed that there is an almost unanimous agreement that the redistribution should be effected in such a manner as to place the whole of the Bengali-speaking population under one and the same administration. The journal thinks the Hindu community should treat the Muhammadan claims with the utmost sympathy, especially in recognition of the fact that the modification of the partition, though gratifying to the bulk of the Hindu community in both Provinces, has, to a great extent, affected the interests of the Muhammadan population. The recent Government despatch itself bears witness to the fact that, consequent on the partition, the Muhammadans of Eastern Bengal had "reaped the benefit of a sympathetic administration in close touch with them." It is a perfectly legitimate desire on their part that their interests should continue to be safeguarded in the new arrangements. Possibly, the Muhammadan community put their claims, especially as regards appointments to the public service, at too high a valuation. As regards the latter, the principle which has always appeared to be sound, is that fitness, and not favour, should be the test of eligibility. In filling a public appointment, merit and efficiency, in the journal's opinion, should be the sole test. It is beside the point whether the man with the requisite qualities happens to be Hindu, a Muhammadan, or a Christian. Even applying this standard, its Muhammadan brethren, the journal ventures to say, will be found to have a substantial claim. The point which it wishes to emphasize is that the Hindu community should show every consideration for Muhammadan feeling. Let there be good sense and a spirit of conciliation on both sides, and it is confident that the Hindu-Muhammadan problem will cease to exist.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
27th Jan. 1912.

The change of the capital of
India from Calcutta to Delhi.

271. In commenting on the change of the capital of India from Calcutta to Delhi, the *Amrita Basar Patrika* says that Lord Minto very naturally bases his principal objection on the cost of building a new capital; for he, as the head of the Government of India, felt at every step the difficulty of governing India for want of funds. And the Government of Lord Hardinge is even in a worse position in this respect than was its predecessor. Indeed, one is at a loss to understand how with the loss of the opium revenue, with the prospect of having to make large grants to the Governments of Bengal and Bihar, and the Administration of Assam, with the urgent demand for money for sanitary and educational needs, for railway, canal and irrigation works, and for a hundred other matters of vital importance—funds would be forthcoming to meet the expenditure of 12 crores or more required for building a new capital at Delhi and a new Government in Bihar.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

TELEGRAPH,
20th Jan. 1912.

Babu Krishna Kumar Mitter
and the Special Branch of the
C. I. D.

272. The editor of the *Telegraph* says that it has been reported that a number of informers are likewise tormenting Babu Krishna Kumar Mitter and the members of his family. Why should this be so, is more than one can see. It is being talked that the Special

Branch of the C. I. D. has been or is to be abolished. But here are instances to prove that it is very much in evidence. The editor does not understand how no steps are taken by the responsible authorities to check the growth and expansion of such undesirable tactics which do nothing better than create unrest and widen the gulf between the rulers and the ruled.

What justification can the police have for what they are doing? The pretext of keeping a watch over the movements of the parties will not and cannot hold water for a moment, for the simple reason that such open surveillance defeats its own object. If the suspects come to know that they are watched, nobody in his senses can suppose for a moment that they would place their necks in the noose by doing aught which may bring them into the clutches of the law. For what earthly benefit then are so many men put on keeping watch on each suspect? These men are certainly not working for love of the police or even for fun. They have to be paid; and it is the Secret Service Fund which must pay them. But would not this money be better utilised in improving the police or the real means of getting information, if reliable information of the condition of the country is what the authorities are after? The newly-started Bengali daily, "Bandhu" reports that informers—it cannot call them detectives—have been dogging the footsteps of a number of daily passengers from Chandernagore who come to Calcutta for service or study. Here, too, the men would seem to have been spotted out and are, therefore, useless for ordinary purposes of shadowing. The editor wishes His Excellency the Viceroy would kindly enquire into this regrettable state of things, which in a manner, is washing off the salutary effects of his own policy of trust, confidence and sympathy. He also implores the heads of the police themselves to calmly consider the advisability of their own actions.

273. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says that the appointment of Sir A.

Appointment of Sir A. Earle as Earle as the Chief Commissioner of Assam is another act of the Viceroy which has very much gratified the people. A more sympathetic officer

than Sir Archdale is not to be found in the ranks of the Civil Service. Indeed, if the people of Bengal had a choice in the appointment of their ruler, and if a successor to Sir Edward Baker had to be appointed, the whole of Bengal to a man would have voted for Sir Archdale Earle. The journal has no doubt that he has a bright prospect before him and, in due course, he is sure to be put in charge of a province as Lieutenant-Governor, for not only is he sympathetic but also an able administrator.

274. A correspondent of the *Mussalman* writes as follows:—"That

The visit of His Excellency the the handling of Muhammadan questions by our Viceroy to Dacca. present Viceroy ever since his advent in this country has been far from sympathetic or even

statesmanlike is a matter of public notoriety. But the climax was reached when His Excellency dealt a cruel blow at Muhammadan progress in East Bengal by the annulment of the partition. This measure has been loudly proclaimed as one of the Durbar boons. It may be a boon to some people, *ergo*, the Hindu agitators in Bengal; but as a Royal boon must be comprehensive, including in its benefits all sections and communities, how on earth this particular boon has benefited the East Bengal Muhammadans one is unable to understand, and as your sapient contemporary, the *Comrade*, put it, the boon 'for the Mussalmans of Eastern Bengal has been nothing but *give*.' It is difficult to imagine how the Viceroy was led to outrage Muhammadan feelings and sacrifice Muhammadan interests so wantonly without making them reparation in some form or other. The only compensation that has so far been offered appears to consist in a somewhat lavish shower of Durbar honours among the leading Muhammadans of that Province. Looking below the surface one can easily see that this liberality in the bestowal of honorific titles was intended merely as a price to buy up their silence and to secure their abstention from any agitation against the recent administrative changes. That this object has been partly attained is evident from the fact that at a meeting consisting of Muhammadan leaders held in Dacca at the residence of Nawab Bahadur Sir Salimullah, a resolution was adopted to this effect, that although the modification of the partition was bound to prove prejudicial to Muhammadan interests, they thought it proper to desist from entering a protest in deference to their feelings of loyalty to, and profound respect for, the person and throne of His Imperial Majesty. A more fatuous decision it is hardly possible to conceive! It is not denied that the annulment of the partition is bound to injure the Muhammadans of East Bengal, but they must not protest

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
24th Jan. 1912.

MUSSALMAN,
26th Jan. 1912.

because the *saf* who issued from Imperial lips. The acceptance of this doctrine means that we are living not under a constitutional monarchy, but under an autocratic monarchy which rules its subjects according to its own sweet will and which is placed beyond the range of popular criticism. Autocracy and despotic power might still have their charms and veneration for certain minds, but the trend of modern opinion even in the East now flows in an altogether different direction. It is quite possible that even if a Muhammadan agitation against the modification had been started, it could not have been maintained for a prolonged period with unabated vigour and intensity owing to the lack of workers and financial resources, but the question is for all that, was it necessary to surrender a principle? If we honestly believe that this measure of the Government was bad, we should have gone on always calling it bad, no matter whether the Government heeded our cry or not. The only redeeming feature in the present attitude of our co-religionists in East Bengal is that they are holding public meetings all over the country expressing their disapprobation of the new measure and urging their leaders to lay their needs and grievances before the supreme head of the Government. Personally I don't feel very hopeful of getting any material satisfaction from Lord Hardinge, but I would nevertheless urge the Muhammadans to go on persistently pressing their claims."

BEN AND RAYET,
27th Jan. 1912.

275. In commenting on the case of a lad of seven years who was fined

Rs. 5 for *salaaming* Mr. Jackson, Joint Civil

The sins of *salaam*.

Magistrate of Chingleput, and another case in which a clerk of the Registration Department in the Ahmednagar district was dismissed for not saluting the Collector and District Magistrate, the *Reia and Rayet* says one should have thought that these incidents representing two opposite extremes had grown sufficiently out of date to be possible in these reformed and decorous days. But *instincta die hard* if they die at all. It is to be hoped, however, that the above relics are only solitary samples to prove the extinction which cannot be delayed much longer. In the light of the true meaning of the word *salaam*, the two instances admit of two different interpretations, and while poor Mr. Jackson is to be pitied for his innocence, the Ahmednagar Collector may, to say the least, be characterized as exacting, for *salaam* means invoking Providence's safety to the person to whom it is made. It is meant for God; the man to whom it is offered is only a medium, base or noble, according as he ignores or returns it.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
29th Jan. 1912.

276. The *Hindo Patriot* referring to the words in which His Excellency the Viceroy touched upon the King's visit to Calcutta and the loyalty of the Indian people at the

tribute to Bengal.

Annual Dinner of the Mining and Geological Institution, calls it a noble and far-seeing utterance of a noble Ruler and gifted Englishman. He hopes the new era of peace and progress will be characterised by larger grants of popular rights, and greater recognition of the claims of the children of the soil on liberal lines. Now that Bengal is pronounced by the highest official of His Majesty in India, to be absolutely free from disaffection, the people can hope for advancement in the various lines of public utility.

W. SEALY,

Spec. Ass't to the Deputy Inspr.-Genl. of Police.

OFFICE OF THE BENGAL SPECIAL DEPT.,

8, ELYSIUM ROW,

The 3rd February 1912.